

HOME NEWS

Railwaymen give warning of rough ride if board fails to pledge no redundancies for six months

By Paul Routledge

The National Union of Railwaymen, faced with a threat to its 3,000 men this year, yesterday warned Mr. Marsh, chairman of the British Railways Board, that unless he gave an undertaking of no compulsory redundancies for at least six months, the industry would be in for "an awfully rough ride".

Mr. Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the union, said that all three rail unions supported the move to prevent redundancies. He gave a warning that even if British Rail settled the wages crisis on the unions' terms, there would be fewer goods and passenger services. Further talks on the NUR's five-point programme for reducing the industry's £800m a year wages bill will take place next week, probably on Wednesday. The union is hoping for a settlement that can be agreed by its executive before the start of the railways' re-entrance to the political arena at the Labour Party conference the following week.

British Rail has told the unions that expenditure this financial year must be cut by £15m, with £8.5m coming from cuts in the pay bill. About half of that figure could be found by reducing overtime, rest day and Sunday working, but the rest should come from an obligatory reduction of 3,000 in the labour force.

Mr. Marsh would go no

farther at yesterday's talks with the unions than undertaking to consider the NUR plan for reducing the wages bill without dismissing any men. The railwaymen have proposed a tougher but unspecified cutback in overtime, rest day and Sunday working, which costs British Rail about £150m a year, or a fifth of all wage costs.

The union admits "excessive overtime" where labour shortages exist on the system, and proposes dealing with it by doubling the "mobility" payment to £600 to encourage staff to move from areas of over-employment to vacancies in regions such as the Midlands and the South-east.

The union also wants improved lodging allowances to facilitate short-term working away from home: better training facilities for staff willing to move; and "greater financial incentive" to volunteer to leave the service.

It argues that the industry's financial difficulties are short-term, and insists that to take advantage of the expected upturn in the economy next year the rail network, facilities and equipment, and manpower should emerge intact from the current round of negotiations. Mr. Weighell said last night that Mr. Marsh was "under hellish pressure" from the Government, which had drawn the line on state support for the system at £300m for passenger services and nothing for freight/parcels. Meanwhile, the

unions wanted a 55 pay rise next year, and the industry was under "inflationary" pressure from its suppliers of commodities such as oil and steel.

The unions therefore had to respond by offering a cutback in "extra" earnings which could cost some workers as much as £20-£30 a week, but would give railwaymen job security at a time when unemployment had reached 12.50,000 and was rising.

"If Mr. Marsh does not get to agreement with us on the generous and sensible line we have put forward, and gets to implement cuts and he is going to have an awfully rough ride", Mr. Weighell said.

The NUR is willing to cut the "no dismissal" period from its original demand of one year to six months, but Mr. Weighell gave a warning that if the unions were unable to trade job security for lower wages and a reduced standard of living for many signmen, the industry would have to come to terms with overtime working, he would not be able to persuade his executive to accept the deal.

Even if the unions' plan was implemented, he said, "What I am trying to do is a very difficult balancing exercise, protecting the industry so that it will come out of this crisis intact, and securing jobs and the long-term future by sacrificing present standards of living", he added.

Mr Dowson is sorry for Rank shareholders

Mr Graham Dowson, who was dismissed on Thursday by the Rank Organisation, yesterday met his shareholders to apologise for his actions.

"I don't know what I am going to do now," the former £35,000-a-year chief executive of Rank's said. He believed in Britain and still had much to offer. "I have not got any offers yet," Mr Dowson, aged 52, said before leaving for a weekend in the country with his wife, Denise, aged 28.

Mr Dowson said he bore no ill feelings against Sir John Davis, aged 68, Rank's chairman, with whom he had clashed. He was more sorry for Rank's shareholders than for Sir John.

"When you get to the top of a big company you are someone with definite ideas and a desire to lead. To use a sailing analogy, once you become chief your hand is on the tiller and if you nit the rocks it is your fault," Mr Dowson said.

He felt he had been denied a positive role in the organization because Sir John had always had his hand on the tiller and did not want to let go. He hoped it would be different with his successor.

Russell Evans, former company secretary, who becomes one of the two executive directors. Mr Dowson said his clash with Sir John had nothing to do with his private life. He had been engaged to Miss Pamela Awerby, who is a friend of a woman Sir John lives with.

Four men convicted in male prostitution trial

Four men were convicted in a homosexual prostitution trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The all-male jury had been told that an appalling call boy racket using young boys on the run had been operated from the Playland Amusement Arcade, near Piccadilly, London.

Mr Michael Corkery, for the prosecution, had said vice dealers picked up young runaways with offers of money, meals and shelter and then lured them into homosexual prostitution.

The defendants will be sentenced on Monday. They are: Andrew Novac, aged 29, a telephone operator, of Elm Court, Harroby Street, London; Malcolm Raywood, aged 43, unemployed, of Garrett Lane, Wandsworth; Basil Andrew Cohen, aged 39, a driver, of no fixed address; and David Archer, aged 35, a security guard, of Odessa Road, Forest Gate.

Another defendant, Charles Hornby, aged 33, a Lloyd's broker, of Montague Square, Marylebone, London, who admitted gross indecency charges at the start of the trial in June, will also be dealt with on Monday.

Mr Novac, Mr Raywood and Mr

Andrew-Cohen were found guilty of procuring the commission of acts of gross indecency between May and July last year. Mr Novac was found guilty of three charges of indecent assault and Mr Raywood was convicted of one charge of burglary.

Mr Andrew-Cohen was found guilty of one charge of gross indecency and one of indecent assault. The jury were discharged from giving verdicts on two further gross indecency charges against him.

Mr Archer was convicted on three burglary counts and one charge of gross indecency. He was charged of another gross indecency charge.

On 11-1 majority verdicts, Mr Archer was convicted of two burglary offences and one of gross indecency. Mr Raywood was convicted by a majority of 10 to 2 of living on the earnings of prostitution, but Mr Novac was cleared of the charge.

Chief Magistrate writes: During the trial, the boy victims, some as young as 12, were likened to those of a television programme, entitled *Johnny Go Home*, which studied youths on the run from their homes in provincial cities and towns.

The programme was screened during the trial but Judge King-Hamilton ordered the jury not to watch it. They were locked in a London hotel in the charge of a court official.

Many of the youngsters,

The Playland arcade, built on the site of an old church between Coventry Street and Great Windmill Street, with scores of slot machines, bright lights and open sometimes until 3 am, became a centre for runaway boys. Many had no money and nowhere to sleep for the night. They had left homes in Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne and other cities to get away from their parents and start a new life.

The four accused were only the agents for more wealthy clients who would pay them £10 for each new boy they procured. Their clients were known as "punters" and the youths as "runners". Some boys, once convicted, became male prostitutes and were able to earn as much as £80 a night.

The four "agents" had a set routine. They ignored the young girls, also runaways, but often in greater number, but watched for the boys. After a casual friendly conversation, they would invite a "fresh bunny" to coffee or a meal. If the boys needed somewhere to sleep they would be invited to spend the night at the homes of one of the four.

Many of the youngsters,

were from travel by hitch-hiking, and in some cases had never left their homes. Only strong character and a bit of thug had been able to make it. The weaker ones were more and more until they became their new life of pe they began to tell wealthy "friends" times touting for b

Scotland Yard was appointed Superintendent Hamilton Forsyth as the officers to force enter the arcade, fruit machines, tables. They affected casual air as many men. The four "agents" were not given time to because they had the other hundred men who frequent. But the officers their attention a

ments of the you they said, to whom they were in a panic. After the police round up the ring gang and some of

Home loans by local authorities cost more

By Christopher Warman

More than 100 local authorities are having to charge higher interest rates than the building societies for home loans because of the special tax arrangements for societies, according to a survey published by the National Housing and Town Planning Council yesterday.

Local authorities lent money to people who did not qualify for a building society mortgage. Mr Henry Aughton, chief executive of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, told a press conference to announce the survey.

Until recently they were able to raise money on more favourable terms than the societies. This is no longer so. Local authorities now have to pay higher rates of interest than the building societies, and do not have any special tax arrangements," he said.

That was affecting those less well off than the average mortgagee.

The survey, compiled by Mr J. Macfarlane, treasurer of the council, shows that 38 local authorities succeeded in keeping their rates below 11 per cent, the lowest being Mole Valley (Dorking and Leatherhead, Surrey), at 9.5 per cent.

As a result of the Government's switch of resources to municipalization and improvement, about half the local authorities with home loans schemes had already spent their allocations.

Mr Aughton said: "The local authorities, lending only one eighth of the total of the building societies, are financing a third of their number of first-time buyers."

Announcement soon on employment measures

Continued from page 1

the pound went down to consequent inflation was given a further boost.

The Chancellor reemphasized the Government's faith in the £5 pay rise limit, which, he said, could and would break the vicious circle of inflation. He said there would be better news on unemployment.

"The latest figures are encouraging, both on jobs and on prices. But one swallow does not make a summer. There are millions of people both at home and abroad upon whose confidence we must have to pay higher rates of interest than the building societies, and do not have any special tax arrangements," he said.

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The volume of public spending had to be tightly controlled. The growth of public administration should be kept to an absolute minimum, and social benefits concentrated on those with the greatest need. Everything possible should be done to enlarge the scope for

self-help and voluntary work. Price freezes and consumer subsidies were no answer. There should be an attempt to avoid over-regulation.

At a time when resources will literally not be available to finance any further expansion of governmental activity there are many consumer problems that are capable of solution without any extension of the role of government.

Perhaps it is time to recommend the process of generating new wealth within the British economy as the most effective means of eradicating poverty and so of tackling the problems that you have in mind."

He said that Sir Geoffrey told the Congress that house owners should be able to let their property for short, fixed periods and be certain of retaining possession.

Many owners had been driven out of the letting market because of housing legislation. "Why should not all owner-occupiers be free to let rooms without fear of being hauled before a rent tribunal? Why should not all council tenancies be prime facie free to take in lodgers?"

Hundreds of thousands of homes were standing empty but many of the homeless were driven by despair by squatting. "Many of these homes have been purchased by public authorities well ahead of their administrative and financial capacity to replace or modernize them. And so the homes stand empty for years at a time."

Recent surveys showed that about one in five council tenants would like a transfer, but fewer than one in five of those were transferred in any one year. Most had to wait for years on a transfer list.

"Is this not an area in which over-administration serves to restrict choice and, incidentally, to increase unemployment by making it difficult for people to move in search of new jobs?"

Sir Geoffrey said his remarks should not be regarded as amounting to Tory policy commitments.

Weather forecast and recordings

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Inquiry by Post Office on night duty 'frauds'

The Post Office has started an inquiry into overtime and night duty payments made to thousands of staff throughout Britain. The move, ordered by Sir William Ryland, the chairman, comes after a five-week investigation in Glasgow, where it is understood, 15 workers have been suspended.

The inquiry there, still in progress, is studying allegations that staff "signed on" absent workmates for overtime and night duty.

The sum involved in Glasgow is thought to be more than £300,000 over the past five years. The inquiry started after allegations were made by a worker, now retired, who had been passed over for promotion.

The Post Office said in London last night that the internal investigation would cover every main centre.

It said: "As a result of investigations now taking place in Glasgow post office into alleged fraudulent overtime and night duty claims, the Post Office chairman, Sir William Ryland, has personally ordered a nationwide inquiry to establish that in the light of reports from Glasgow such alleged practices are not taking place elsewhere in the postal service."

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'Communist infiltration increasing'

By Our Political Staff

Infiltration by communists and nihilists had become a "growth industry" in Britain, Mr. Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds and an Opposition frontbench spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said last night.

"A number of our most strategic industries, the commanding heights of the economy, have been penetrated by Marxists and Maoists who would not hesitate to bring them to a halt to further their political ambitions," he told a meeting of Conservative women at Lancaster University.

"The Labour Party is under siege from extremist left-wingers who in constituency after constituency have seized the levers of power. Our civil police are attacked and degraded; so are the British armed services."

The country's political institutions were also under pressure from organized political terror. There was civil war in Ulster, and nearer home political fanatics sought deliberately to force our free society into restricting our liberties and adopting harsher measures in an effort to ensure its survival.

At first these measures would be popular, but as time went on and the restrictions became more onerous, the revolutionary and the terrorist groups were looking to gain new allies from the alienation of sections of the community from the police and the Armed Forces.

"What was to be done? Like most of my constituents, I am, and always have been, in favour of capital punishment for those who deliberately commit wanton acts of terror against innocent people," Mr. Griffiths said.

Law and order was all of a piece, if a hole was torn in the law in one place, whether at Clay Cross or in the capitulation of a government to terrorists or industrial bullies, the whole

fabric could start to come apart.

Mrs. Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Edgobaston, told a meeting of women Conservatives at Bury St Edmunds that the British trade union movement was rapidly becoming a communist organization. But some "moderates" were, belatedly, becoming aware of it.

"The Soviet organisation responsible for subversion in the KGB," she said. "Mr. Len Murray mistimed his invitation to the notorious Alexander Sheplein earlier this year, and the public response forced him to leave prematurely."

But Boris Averbach, one of Sheplein's associates and official head of the Russian trade union organization, has just been having a splendid time drinking with trade union Communists in the better bars of Blackpool at the TUC.

"This man's major job is to effect communist domination of the European trade unions, and the TUC and Len Murray are perfectly aware of this."

She said Britain was moving farther and farther from being a democratic country as the unions got more powerful and more communist. "The unions have the lifeblood of Britain in their hands. If they choose to destroy us, they can."

The Prime Minister has been given a warning that he could be asked to "go down in his constituency. Hyman, on the left of the Labour Party's left wing and the moderates."

Mr. Tony Kelly, the man who led the campaign against Mr. Rex Price, Minister of Overseas Development in Newham, North-east, said: "Wilson can go the same way." At a meeting on Thursday organized by the Socialist Charter, he said: "Wilson can go the way of Price, and he knows it."

He added: "There are plums ripe for the taking all over the country. If we don't take them, they will take us. It is not a clean fight, because they don't fight clean."

Mr. Price was supported only by "the right-wing media" and a pack of "Gaelicist hacks". Mr. Kelly said: "What we did to Price, we did in the open. We carried the vote. The time is now ripe for the left to harness the Labour Party to a platform based on the working-class analysis of history."

loyalist paramilitary organizations. Already all of those with any influence, apart from the militant Ulster Volunteer Force, have come out on his side.

While the political machinations continue inside and outside the convention forum, Mr. Rees, Secretary of State, carries on with his policy of ending the system of detention. Yesterday a further seven suspected members of the Provisional IRA were released, bringing the number of detainees set free from the Maze prison since last December to 349.

Opposition view: The main need in Northern Ireland is to restore confidence in the rule of law. Mr. Airey Neave, Opposition frontbench spokesman on Northern Ireland, said in London yesterday on his return from a tour of Ulster.

"Areas where the rule of law have ceased to exist must be brought under control," he said. "It is vital that the Government demonstrates its resolution to protect both Catholics and Protestants from terrorist or paramilitary forces of all kinds." He continued:

"Maximum security measures should be applied without waiting for the next IRA offensive or Protestant retaliation."

At Kirkcaldy Sheriff Court in Fife, yesterday, the son, aged 16, was remitted to the High Court for sentence after admitting setting fire to two schools and two churches in Kirkcaldy.

All the fires were started in July and Mr. Edwin Smith, the Procurator Fiscal, told the court that the boy was planning his most spectacular blaze, at the town's nine-storey technical college, when he was caught.

Mr. Smith added that Torbain primary school and St. John's parish church were destroyed by fires started by the boy. The damage was estimated at £400,000 and £300,000 respectively.

The fires at the two other buildings, the high school and the Morrison's church, caused little damage. The boy was arrested as he ran away from the Morrison's church.

A mother yesterday blamed the film, *The Towering Inferno*, for turning her teenage son into a fire-raiser. "The film made something snap in his mind. It was all talked about," the woman said. "We learnt later that, unknown to us, he had gone back to see the film again and again. After seeing the film he changed."

Craig campaign for Ulster coalition to be launched

Continued from page 1

position as one of the two deputy leaders of the UUUC in the north. He will be sent to the leader, Mr. Harry West, early next week. At the same time, he will attempt to bolster his shaky position within his own party by convening a full meeting of the central council of the Vanguard Unionists, expected to be held within the next two weeks.

It is understood that Mr. Craig will try to win over the UUUC, which he founded, in 1972, a support of the Ulster Unionist Party. The UUUC talks with the SDLP should continue, and that they should centre on the possible formation of an emergency coalition. If that were established along the lines which advocates Sean Connolly, a politician who has been permitted temporary Cabinet posts for a maximum period of five years.

With no opinion polls choosing to operate in Northern Ireland, it is impossible to assess accurately the extent of grass-roots Protestant support for Mr. Craig, but he believes strongly that it is there, and intends to embark on a campaign of mass rallies.

It will almost certainly result in his expulsion from the UUUC, but is guaranteed to win backing from many of the leading

loyalist paramilitary organizations. Already all of those with any influence, apart from the militant Ulster Volunteer Force, have come out on his side.

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HOME NEWS

Commission to start urgent press investigation

A Staff Reporter

The Royal Commission on the Press is to carry out an urgent investigation of the immediate difficulties facing national newspapers, has been asked by the Government to complete the study, make recommendations, by the end of January next year.

The investigation will be carried out by a group comprising Professor O. R. McGreggor, commission's chairman, and Hunt, and Mr Roger Ayley, a chartered accountant.

It was requested in a letter to Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, that the investigation should be carried out by a group comprising Professor O. R. McGreggor, commission's chairman, and Hunt, and Mr Roger Ayley, a chartered accountant.

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Social services in Bradford have to be rationed

A Correspondent

ing of social services introduced in Bradford is lemanding is outstripping . A report to be presented to Bradford District Council's social services committee describes as "an uncomfortable but inevitable" situation. The committee will be asked to clear priorities and then so that less time is spent by social workers on routine work.

port says more difficult the social services caused by inflation, ment, increased crime, ing longer, and the nature of inner city

report which will ed to the same meet- he proportion of chil-



Two basset hounds and their owners at the Ladies' Kennel Association Championship Show at Olympia, London, yesterday.

Professor wants 'oil rig army'

By Roger Viole

Energy Correspondent

A new military agency charged with protecting Britain's offshore oil and gas installations is suggested as the best means of preventing a surprise attack by politically motivated terrorists. The agency could also help in the event of damage to installations by accident, storm or collision with a ship.

In a paper to the Offshore Europe Conference in Aberdeen yesterday, Professor D. C. Watt of the London School of Economics, said the case for a new maritime police and protection service, with both civil and police functions, modelled on the United States

Coastguard Service, seemed

difficult to oppose.

The greatest danger to Britain's oil and gas supplies came from terrorist action, Professor Watt said. NATO was committed to protect offshore areas in time of war but there could be confusion about who should take similar action during peacetime.

The most important lack in North Sea security was a proper command system, because of the involvement of civil, intelligence and military authorities. Information on a possible attack on an oil rig could come through a number of sources, but it was an open question to whom it should be channelled. Yet speed of transmission of information is a responsible

authority would need to be

essence, Professor Watt said.

Security measures surrounding North Sea rigs were set. "There is a case, however, for arguing that effective defence is only secured by a degree of knowledge sufficient to deter the would-be attacker being generally available", he added.

According to Professor Watt, the most probable sources of terrorist action are fringe or breakaway groups from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, factions from the Japanese Red Army, or the Scottish nationalist Tarr

Mr Jenkins orders four to be held

By a Staff Reporter

Mr. Jenkins, the Home Secretary, yesterday signed detention orders under the Prevention of Terrorism Act for four people brought up to date yesterday the purpose of the inquiry, we have already given some but to devising objections we shall have to ask.

are sure that any current disions in individual publishing as must continue; we would only not wish to see the government already under the information already made available to the commission by both sides of industry confirm that these are not yet possible to be

Hospital workers seek £6 rise as 'entitlement'

Leaders of Britain's 250,000

health service ancillary workers have lodged a claim for a £5-a-week increase as an "entitlement" under the Government pay policy, to take effect from the second week in December.

It was lodged by the National Union of Public Employees at the annual meeting of the Dundee Whitley Council in Dundee yesterday.

Disputes called off: Disputes at three Liverpool hospitals involving members of the National Union of Public Employees over the phasing out of five private beds, which stopped the provision of some staff meals during the week were called off yesterday.

Doctors oppose contract: Most of the 2,000 hospital doctors at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary said yesterday He accused the British Medical Association of being out of touch with the grass roots.

Bomb trial man arrives late with black eye

By Clive Borrell

The trial of three Irishmen and a woman accused of being involved in the Guildford and Woolwich public house bombings last year was delayed for 45 minutes at the Central Criminal Court yesterday when one of the men arrived late in the dock with a black eye.

Paul Michael Hill, aged 29, of Barnsley Crescent, Belfast, was seen to have a swollen right eye and a grazed eyebrow.

Mr Justice Donaldson did not explain to the jury why the case was late starting, but Scotland Yard said last night that Det Supt Peter Griggs was to lead an investigation into how Mr Hill came by his injuries, requested by the governor of Wandsworth prison, where he had been detained since arriving in a car in an underground car park, and detained by the police. A raid was carried out early on Thursday morning on a flat in Ealing, west London.

Afterwards four men and a woman were detained and a woman was released and a decision on whether detention orders are signed for them is expected today.

Impact of £6 pay limit on living standard assessed

By a Staff Reporter

A guide to estimating the impact on living standards of the £6 pay limit was published yesterday by the Labour Research Department, an independent trade union research organization.

The six-page pamphlet says it is possible to estimate the impact of the pay limit provided that misfortunes such as a rapid rise in world commodity prices do not occur and that the Government's target of reducing inflation to 10 per cent by the autumn of next year is achieved.

The research department calculated that a married man with two children under 11 who had

his last annual rise in February this year when his pay rose to £50 a week, which was about the average earnings of male manual workers, and who will get £6 next February, will find that his average real take-home pay has fallen by 44 per cent in the full year February, 1976, to February, 1977.

The extreme cases would be the low-paid workers who settled shortly before the August deadline; they might gain in real terms provided they get the £6; and the high-paid wage or salary earners whose annual increase was due soon after the August deadline; their real standards might fall greatly.

Soldiers hurt in crash

Six soldiers were injured, one seriously, when a lorry carrying Royal Engineers overtook a road junction at Farnborough, Hampshire, yesterday. They were returning to their camp at Southdown, near Cove, Farnborough.

Martti Talyela ill

Martti Talyela has been forced to cancel his recital tomorrow at the Queen Elizabeth Hall because of influenza. His place will be taken by the Finnish baritone, Jorma Hynninen.

Merseyside plans to win people back

From Our Correspondent

Liverpool

A new structure plan for Merseyside calls for a reversal of the policy of decentralization, to overspill estates and to new towns, and for bringing the people back into the conurbation to develop more jobs and investment in the county.

It advocates the development of derelict sites for houses, factories and shops, rehabilitation of older property, more labour training schemes, the control of pollution, and conservation and improvement of the environment.

The 140-page document, giving in detail the new measures

proposed for Merseyside's plight, was approved for consultation by the county council's policy, planning and resources committee yesterday.

The five Merseyside district councils, public bodies such as the North-west Water Authority and other interested organizations, will be drawn into discussion on the plan. Mr William Sefton, the county council's chairman, presenting the plan, said there was a need for a dialogue on it between politicians and the public.

He said he wanted to see a devolution of authority from Whitehall to the county council, possibly leading to a regional government. "I believe there is a future for Merseyside

Fingerprints protest over Davis sitdown

From Our Correspondent

Leeds

Police who arrested 11 supporters of George Davis during a sitdown protest were criticized by a solicitor at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday. Mr Barrington Black said Leeds police acted entirely improperly in asking for fingerprints. It was also "entirely disgraceful", he said, to keep the accused in cells for 24 hours.

"I can only think this is indicative of what I can only describe as a vendetta by police against those who are involved in this particular protest", he said.

Mr Black was representing six of the 11 who were accused of obstruction. All 11, including two women, were fined £5 each. Nine pleaded guilty, one man pleaded not guilty and another man refused to plead. They were arrested on Thursday when they sat down and blocked the Headrow, outside Leeds town hall, in protest about the refusal of bail for three men accused of sabotaging the Headingley Test cricket.

Mr Black said that on three occasions on Thursday his clients were asked to give their fingerprints and be photographed. They had refused "quite rightly". The offence did not carry a sentence of imprisonment.

Bail allowed: Richard Ramsey, aged 26, one of the three men accused of leading a conspiracy to damage the Test match wicket, was granted bail by Mr Justice Canby, in the High Court yesterday (the Press Association reports). The judge rejected bail for Peter Chappell, aged 34, and Colin Dean, aged 37. With Mrs Geraldine Hughes, aged 33, the men were remanded again to September 26 at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday. Mrs Hughes was granted bail.

Six more charged with tourist board frauds

From Our Correspondent

Great Yarmouth

Five more men and a woman appeared in court at Great Yarmouth yesterday after further arrests by detectives investigating alleged insurance frauds. A total of 17 people have been detained.

All six were charged with conspiring to defraud the English Tourist Board. They were remanded until October 10 on bail of £200 each and a surety of £200, except one man, who was bailed for £10,000 with two sureties of £5,000 each.

Five men charged with conspiring to defraud the Royal Insurance Company of £153,369, and one man charged with possessing a firearm without a certificate, also appeared in court on remand.

Further charges were made against them of conspiring to defraud the English Tourist Board, conspiring to demand money with menaces, and receiving stolen paintings. Three men were remanded in custody to next Wednesday, and two were bailed for £10,000 and two sureties each of £5,000.

Jailed burglar's car seized

A judge yesterday ordered that the car of a man jailed for burglary should be sold and the money used to compensate his victims partly.

At Southend Crown Court David Knott, aged 19, of Chelmsford Avenue, Westcliff, had admitted 12 offences of burglary in going equipped for theft. Part of the equipment was a Triumph Herald car, said to be worth about £50. The value of the stolen property was put at £440.

Town starts off £1,000 lottery

Brackley, Northamptonshire, hopes to make £20,000 a year from a lottery to help finance its sports centre. The first draw is to be in December. The holder of the winning ticket will get £1,000 tax free for a 25p stake.

The lottery will be run by the town council. Mr Cyril Webster, deputy town clerk, said: "The Lottery is set up to help finance the sports centre. It is not just a paper exercise," he said.

It is present about a tenth of the county workforce is unemployed, almost twice the national average and considerably higher than the one in four out of work in the North-west.

Shetland air link bid

Shetland Islands Council is to support representations to the Civil Aviation Authority to reconsider the refusal of a licence to British Airways for a Shetland-Bergen service.

EEC MPs to call for drug companies curb

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Labour MPs at the European Parliament in Luxembourg next week will support a demand that the EEC should exert stricter controls over the activities of pharmaceutical firms in Europe.

The debate will turn on a report, made available at the House of Commons yesterday, which states that pharmaceutical laboratories of multinational companies in Europe are putting on the market useless and even dangerous products, claiming them to be innovative and undercutting the consumer to a degree of public health.

The companies, it is alleged, frequently arrange among themselves to fix prohibitive prices and take advantage of the lack of European legislation to deflect the flow of trade between member states.

M. Pierre Legorce, on behalf of the Socialist group, will initiate the debate. His report to the parliament states: "It is estimated that 90 per cent of the medicaments put on the market each year are simply old products in a different guise, which make absolutely no contribution to medical science. The pharmaceutical industries thus help to feed inflation. The health of the consumer seems at present to be the least of their concerns."

The report by the Socialist group says that the problem is complicated because some of the leading laboratories are in Switzerland, the United States and the enormous profits are passed through tax havens. It calls for a strengthening of

legislation by means of directives more strictly regulating the conditions under which medicines are manufactured, the fixing of prices, their introduction on to the market, their presentation and publicity, and imposing rigorous tests to determine not only their efficacy but also their non-toxicity.

In Britain many safeguards are already operated through the Medicines Commission, but the Labour Party is still demanding new legislative action to prevent abuses and exorbitant spending on promotion which, it alleges, adds considerably to the drain on the National Health Service.

A report drawn up by a special committee of which the chairman was Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health and which included Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, will come before the industrial policy subcommittee of the party next week, but it will not complete its progress through the home policy committee and the executive in time to be considered at the annual conference this year.

While it rejects the idea of nationalising the pharmaceutical industry because of the number of foreign or multinational companies involved, it proposes that the National Enterprise Board should take a major holding in a leading British company, bringing about more effective competition.

The committee strongly criticizes the sending of free gifts to doctors at the expense of the NHS, and the issuing of free samples to doctors, which costs about £2m a year.

Man in pain set fire to himself in car

From Our Correspondent

Merthyr Tydfil

A man who was living in constant pain from angina took a lunchtime drive to a mountain, where he poured petrol over himself and burnt himself to death in his car, it was stated at an inquest at Merthyr Tydfil yesterday.

When the charred body of Mr Lawrence Noel Mason, aged 59, was found on the Gelliger mountain, in mid-Glamorgan, it was so badly disfigured that only a ring and a cigarette lighter enabled police to identify him.

The death occurred on August 22. Mr Ben Hamilton, the East Glamorgan coroner, recorded a verdict of suicide while the balance of the mind was disturbed on Mr Mason, of Llandafon Road, Nelson.

Mr John Edmunds, of Redline, said he thought the car was being burnt as a scrap vehicle. It stopped and had my sandwiches and looked at it burning. After a while I drove my car over the common and stopped near the burning car. It was a burnt out shell. I went closer and saw a charred body on the back seat", he said.

The widow, Mrs Miriam Mason, said that her husband had lost the use of his left arm after a stroke. He had been in great pain.

AUGUSTUS BARNETT

HOT PRICES FOR COOL NIGHTS

WHITE SATIN £3.19	LANE SCOTCH £3.20	WHITE HORSE £3.29	DEWAR'S £3.29	100 PIPERS £3.29	CRAWDUNS £3.29	BLACK & WHITE £3.29	CUTTY SARK £3.29
HAIG £3.29	JOHNIE WALKER £3.29	BOOTH'S £3.39	GORDON'S £3.39	DISCOUNT BLENDED £4.49	KNITTER £1.29	MUET & BONDOR £2.95	JANMARE £2.00
MARTINI £1.25	CINZANO £1.25	MARTINI £1.30	CINZANO £1.25	MARTINI £1.25	DOBONNI £1.39	SARAZAN 79p	SARAZAN 79p
VALDE GOLDEN £1.00	WISDOM £1.19	EL CH £1.22	DOUBLE CENTURY £1.29	DOMESTIC £1.29	MARTINI £1.39	CELEBRATION £1.50	CELEBRATION £1.50

ALL PRICES INCLUDE VAT AT 8%
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Opening Times
TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY - THURSDAY - SATURDAY
10 am - 1 pm & 2 pm - 8 pm
FRIDAY 10 am - 1 pm & 2 pm - 10 pm
CLOSED ALL DAY SUNDAY & MONDAY

AUGUSTUS BARNETT
BETTER WINES AT LOWER PRICES

NEW STORE OPENS IN LEICESTER ON 2ND OCTOBER AT 73 LEICESTER ROAD, WIGSTON

LIBERAL ASSEMBLY/SCARBOROUGH

Call for disarmament and withdrawal from Nato rejected

From Our Parliamentary Staff

A resolution urging British withdrawal from Nato and all other military alliances, an end to recruiting in the Services, a phased withdrawal of troops from overseas, including Northern Ireland, and an end to all foreign bases in Britain, was defeated.

The resolution was proposed by Mr Steven Aitken, chairman of the League of Young Liberals. His proposal for a ban on the sale of arms was endorsed.

Mr Aitken said the Liberal Party could be proud of its record in fighting for people's rights, but probably the greatest right of every human being was the right to live in peace.

"The chances of war and violence were increased by such alliances as Nato. There could be no division in the party on the question of nuclear disarmament. They had a moral commitment to that course."

On arms sales, he said they could not proceed, as otherwise they did the work of the arms left Britain. It was not to do with them how they were used. Such an attitude was immoral and should be rejected.

It would be totally irresponsible if we were to advocate an immediate end to the armed forces. But there should be a short period. There should be a complete stop to further recruitment in the Forces. He accused the Government of exploiting unemployment in the interests of recruitment. The way young people were encouraged to join the Forces was immoral.

There was no greater threat to the security of the country than the presence in Britain of American nuclear bases. It was time they were removed. He said the Liberal Party was not to develop nuclear weapons while at the same time Britain retained them.

Mr Anthony Richards, prospective parliamentary candidate for Newbury, said he could not support the resolution. He said it was a "disarmament resolution" and would be a "disarmament resolution".

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Centralized control of transport deplored

From Our Parliamentary Staff

An amended resolution calling for the removal of over-centralized, bureaucratic control of all forms of public transport was agreed.

The resolution was moved by Mr Stephen Ross, MP for the Isle of Wight. He said that one of the most worrying aspects of transport was the ever-increasing costs.

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Communists to have only one seat in Lisbon government after moderates win tough battle

From Michael Knipe

A new Portuguese government was expected to be sworn in tonight and will include members of two rival parties so bitterly opposed to each other that they have refused to negotiate directly during the Cabinet forming process.

It will be the sixth provisional government since the overthrow of the right-wing Castaneda dictatorship in April last year. Portugal has been without a government for three weeks since the ousting of General Vasco Gonçalves, the pro-communist Prime Minister.

During that time the efforts of the Communist Party, led by Amaro, to form an administration have been severely hindered by the vehement antagonism between the Popular Democratic and Communist parties.

The Popular Democrats won 26 per cent of the votes in the April elections, regard the Communists, who won 13 per cent, as an unduly strong party, and the Communists regard the Popular Democrats as thinly disguised fascist reactionaries.

The Socialist Party, which won 38 per cent of the votes in April, has been forced to act as a mediator between the negotiations to form a government.

Mr Clement Freix, MP for the Isle of Wight, referred to a proposal in the resolution for reform of legislation preventing car owners from charging for carrying passengers. He said that one of the most worrying aspects of transport was the ever-increasing costs.

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From Michael Knipe

When the President has consulted with the party leaders he has seen the Socialists with the PP or the Communists, but never the PP with the Communists.

There are hopes that the new government will remain in office until the Constituent Assembly has finished drawing up a new constitution, after which a general election can be held, possibly early next year.

However, to prevent further hostility between the PP and the Communists makes this extremely uncertain.

The PP, which was insisting that the President should be elected by the people, has been defeated in the April voting percentages, and has been forced to accept a substantial victory. The Socialists will live four portfolios, the PP one and the Communists one.

One of the main ministries will remain in the hands of the Armed Forces Movement, and the rest will be taken by independent civilians. The Communist Party has been given a portfolio, and has been given a portfolio, and has been given a portfolio.

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Yevgeny Yevtushenko at Heathrow airport yesterday.

Yevtushenko is back in Britain

By Roger Berthoud

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the Russian poet, is back in Britain after an absence of 13 years, during which he has travelled widely and been in and out of favour with the Soviet authorities.

He arrived at Heathrow airport yesterday elegantly dressed in a green velvet suit, pink shirt and black leather shoes. He was accompanied by a group of friends, including a number of Russian writers and artists.

Mr Yevtushenko's main business in Britain is to give a recital of his verse on Tuesday evening at the Cheltenham Festival of Literature. Afterwards he will spend more than a week at Cambridge University on a visiting fellowship.

The author of such famous poems as "Babi Yar", an indictment of anti-Semitism, and "The Heirs of Stalin", a warning that Stalin's spirit lived on, Mr Yevtushenko was the object of controversy in Britain in 1962, when he accepted nomination for the Oxford chair of poetry.

He was accused by a group of writers, including Kingsley Amis and Robert Conquest, of being a "squalid pseudo-liberal". His defenders, with the Times Diary prominent among them, endeavoured to show that although no dissident, he had taken considerable risks.

The most recent of these was a telegram to Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, in February, 1974, protesting against the arrest of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, which preceded the writer's exile.

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The author of such famous poems as "Babi Yar", an indictment of anti-Semitism, and "The Heirs of Stalin", a warning that Stalin's spirit lived on, Mr Yevtushenko was the object of controversy in Britain in 1962, when he accepted nomination for the Oxford chair of poetry.

He was accused by a group of writers, including Kingsley Amis and Robert Conquest, of being a "squalid pseudo-liberal". His defenders, with the Times Diary prominent among them, endeavoured to show that although no dissident, he had taken considerable risks.

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Tory lead says West lost the thaw

From Fred Emery

Washington, Sept. 19 Mrs Margaret Thatcher declared there were no British public opinion polls, away from "opinion" and back to "reality" of hard work.

At the same time she was warning that the "thaw" in relations with the Soviet Union was not a "thaw" in relations with the Soviet Union.

In a speech pre-delivered to the House of Commons, Mrs Thatcher said that those who had been in opposition were now in the government, and that the government was now in the government.

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OVERSEAS

Political deadlock sends Lebanon into mood of despair while anarchy reigns in capital

From Paul Martin

Delhi, Sept 19. The Lebanese Government has not yet given any verdict on the Constitutional Amendment Act, which prohibits courts from going into an election petition against Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister.

Instead, the court took up today the appeal lodged by Mrs Gandhi against the Allahabad High Court judgment which found her guilty of electoral "malpractices" and debarred her from holding any elective post for six years. She was given stay order by the Supreme Court.

Mr A. N. Ray, the Chief Justice, who is presiding over the constitutional bench of five judges, explained that the court would hear the arguments of both sides on the merits of Mrs Gandhi's appeal before pronouncing its judgment on the Constitutional Amendment Act.

The counsel opposing Mrs Gandhi's petition argued that the bench must give its ruling one way or the other because the Constitutional Amendment Act touched on the jurisdiction of the court to decide on the election dispute involving the Prime Minister. But the plea was rejected.

This means that the case may not be decided for several weeks. Already the two sides have argued for three weeks on the validity of the Constitutional Amendment Act.

Not very far from the Supreme Court, Mrs Gandhi made a scathing attack today on America for interfering in the domestic affairs of other nations whose regimes it did not like.

The Prime Minister, who was inaugurating an educators' conference, did not mention America by name, but it was clear from her attack on the attack which she said had always been applied different standards in dealing with Indian affairs.

Criticising Amnesty International and the Socialist International, the Prime Minister said that these organisations were not at all worried over events in countries under "open authoritarian rule" where people were killed, but raised their voices if some people were detained.

She said India was neither anti-West nor pro-Soviet. It took help from whoever it could. There was nothing shameful in this as "we are not compromising in any of our ideals".

She made a significant remark on the domestic situation. She said: "The opposition in the field of politics alone could not be blamed for what happened in India."

Whether it was the fault of the opposition or others, the question now was what should be done.

From Kuldip Nayar

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irregularly have waged their nocturnal war, setting fire to hotels, cinemas, shops and businesses of their rivals throughout the capital.

British and other foreign residents of Beirut were advised to stay indoors as the turmoil went on unabated. Although Beirut international airport, the access road to which is dominated by Palestinian guerrillas and left-wing Muslims, remained open, a number of international airlines cancelled their scheduled stopovers.

The crucial issue of whether or not the Army should be brought in to separate the warring factions remained unsolved. Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, has opposed such a move because he fears it would further aggravate the deteriorating situation.

The Christian leaders, including President Suleiman Franjeh, Mr Camille Chamoun, the Interior Minister and Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist leader, favour the Army's entry into the conflict.

At a meeting with President Franjeh today, Mr Karami said he was no longer opposed to calling in the Army provided the Muslim leadership and the left-wingers agreed. However, since most of the

Muslims show no sign of agreeing it is clear that very little headway has been made.

The "national reconciliation committee" set up by the Government to hammer out a political solution to the crisis does not appear to have got off the ground. From the outset the left-wingers, led by Mr Kamal Jumblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party leader, denounced the whole concept of such a committee as inadequate.

Despite repeated, and at times impassioned, calls over Beirut radio for an end to the fighting, street battles continued throughout the day. The most persistent fighting was in the Ain Rummaneh-Chish area, where right-wing Christians and left-wing Muslims pounded each other's positions with mortars and rockets.

Beirut, Sept 19.—Mr Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, arrived here tonight to confer with President Franjeh on Lebanon's political violence. Mr Khaddam was here in May and June to help mediate between Lebanese and Palestinian factions involved, directly or indirectly, in urban warfare. —Reuters.

nationalist sources, Swapo has been told to move from its base on a farm about 20 miles outside Lusaka. The organisation has also been instructed not to carry out military operations from Zambian territory and a consignment of Soviet weapons has been taken into Zambian custody, the sources say.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, yesterday denied that he had received such orders from the Government and claimed that "imperialists" were trying to sow the seeds of hatred between Swapo and Zambia. However, he did concede that Swapo would probably have to move its headquarters to a new site and that groups such as his were not having to provide the authorities with detailed identification documents for all their members.

In a city such as Lusaka, where rival factions within each organisation are continuously conspiring against each other, it is often hard to distinguish truth from rumour. Some nationalists say that reports of Zambian pressure on nationalist movements are an attempt to "exaggerate in order to embarrass President Kaunda. Others, however, feel that in the present climate of détente Zambia is trying to appease South Africa so as to expedite a settlement of the Rhodesia crisis.

There are indications that the Zambian Government would like to be rid of them, particularly since last week's incident at Kabwe, north of Lusaka, in which 11 members of the African National Union (Zanu) and one Zambian officer were killed. However, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the ANC president, said the ANC had no plans to leave Zambia.

The South-west Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) is also coming under Government pressure. According to reliable diplomatic and

Conservatives first took power. Mr William Davis, the Premier, intends to carry on in a minority position. In an election night statement he congratulated Mr Stephen Lewis, the NDP leader, for the "very constructive campaign" he had waged.

The New Democrats campaigned on the issues of better housing, particularly for people on low incomes, preservation of agricultural land, better health services and an income support plan.

The Conservatives stood on the Davis Government's record, and made fewer campaign promises than the other parties. However, they did offer new tax credits for home owners forced to pay high mortgage rates, a moratorium on pay increases for legislature members and strict gun controls.

The disagreement is not just about figures. A question arises as to the status of the islanders who moved out and, defence being in any case a sensitive subject, the Diego Garcia affair has political ramifications too.

Political motives may explain the latest development. Although no request for further payment has been received by the Foreign Office from the Mauritius Government via official channels, the opposition in Mauritius has been making considerable play of the issue. The work of resettlement seems to have gone very slowly.

Finally, there is the recent report in *The Guardian* alleging that in return for evacuating the islanders, Britain was given cur-price Polaris missiles. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Mauritian Prime Minister, is to have talks at the Foreign Office on Monday.

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The island of Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean is receiving more attention than a small island should. It has come into the news again this week with the report that the Government of Mauritius is seeking another £650,000 from Britain for resettlement of the islanders who left after an American naval base was set up there in the early 1970s.

Britain claims that the £650,000 already paid out for resettlement of the islanders was accepted as full and final compensation. Taking all the islands of the Chagos Archipelago into account, 1,155 people are entitled to help, according to Mauritian estimates.

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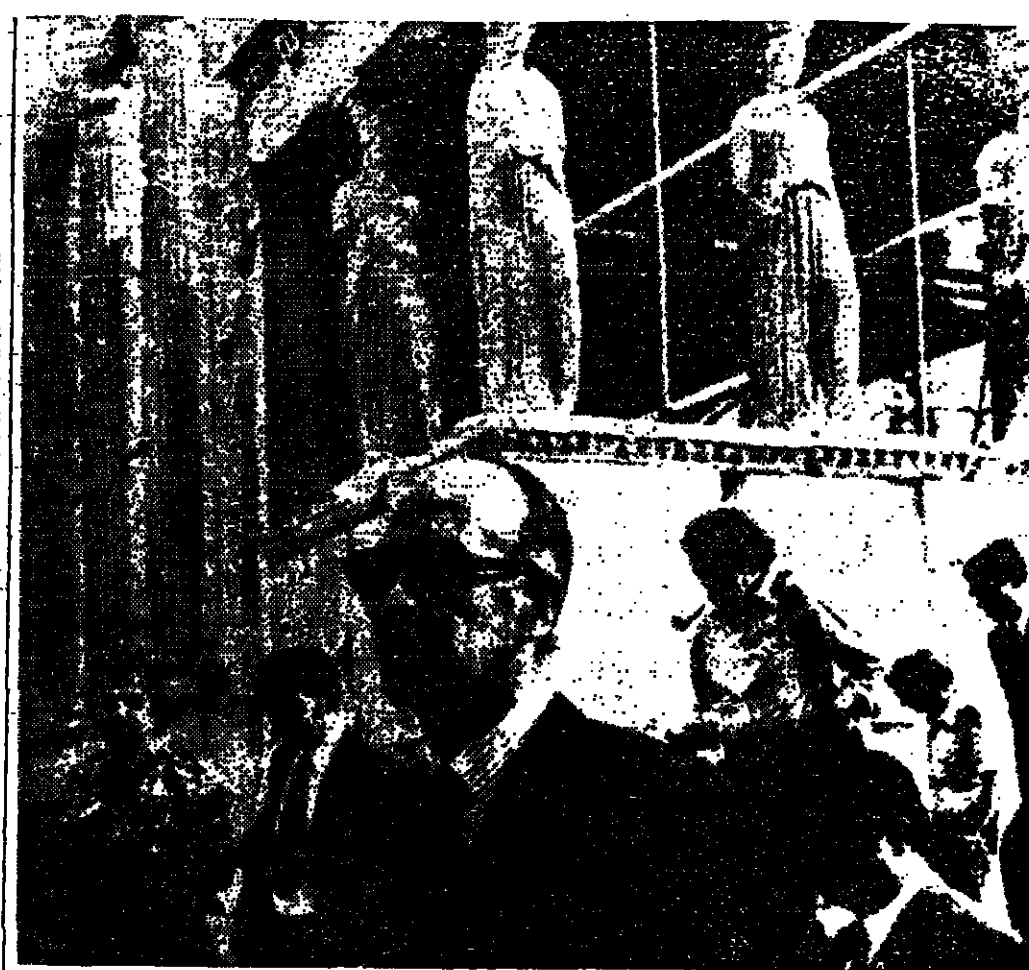
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President Giscard d'Estaing visits the Acropolis in Athens yesterday.

Giscard plea for justice in Cyprus

From Our Correspondent

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Indonesian Marines rescue 31 refugees from Timor

Jakarta, Sept 19.—Indonesian Marines have landed briefly in Portuguese Timor to carry out a night rescue of refugees from a coastal town controlled by left-wing Fretilin forces, military sources said today in Jakarta.

The sources were confirming a report in an Indonesian Army newspaper about the incident last Sunday at Maubara, about 30 miles west of Dili, the colony's capital.

The newspaper illustrated its report with a photograph which, it said, showed the marines transferring refugees from a small craft to a larger vessel. The operation, the first of its kind to involve Indonesian

troops since fighting broke out almost five weeks ago between two rival political parties in Portuguese Timor, was mounted with two teams of marines from the frigate *Kri Nuku*.

They rescued 31 refugees who had been surrounded by forces from Fretilin, the Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor.

Mr Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, suggested today that three Australian parliamentarians who are in Portuguese Timor to observe conditions, should go to the Indonesian part of the island. There they would see the plight of 25,000 refugees from Portuguese Timor. —Reuters.

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Sept 19.—Professor Christiaan Barnard, the South African heart transplant pioneer, performed a delicate heart operation yesterday on a patient he described as "a very high official" from a communist country.

The man, whom Professor Barnard did not name, is one of several desperately ill patients from communist countries who have undergone heart operations at Groote Schuur hospital, Cape Town.

He told reporters that he had been prompted to reveal that communist patients were being treated at the hospital because "only the negative side of the situation in South Africa was publicised."

Professor Barnard would not say how many communist patients had been treated at the hospital "but at the moment we have four and, as the cardiac unit accommodates only 25 patients, it is a significant percentage." —Reuters.

President Amin for talks in Somalia

Nairobi, Sept 19.—President Amin of Uganda, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, left Entebbe today for Mogadishu for talks with President Siad Barre of Somalia before going to New York.

From Our Correspondent

Washington, Sept 19. Miss Lynette Fromme pleaded not guilty today to attempting to assassinate President Ford with a .45-calibre automatic as he greeted a group of well-wishers in Sacramento.

A district court judge set November 4 for her trial, and denied her request for a further reduction of her bail of \$350,000 (about £167,000).

In a clear, loud voice, the defendant, wearing a red robe and hood, replied: "Yes I do," when asked if she understood the charge against her. Asked for her plea to the charge, she stated: "Not guilty."

Earlier, the court agreed to reduce the \$1m bail requirement to \$350,000—a sum which her friends said she could not meet. —UPI.

From Our Correspondent

Washington, Sept 19.—The Prince of Wales arrived here tonight for two days of relaxation after attending the independence celebrations of Papua New Guinea.

The Prince, dressed in a black suit, looked relaxed and smiling as he stopped to acknowledge a dance of welcome performed by a group of colourful Balinese girls at the airport.

Prince Charles was greeted by a small group of high ranking Indonesian officials, who ushered him to a waiting car. He then drove to a seaside cottage where he will stay.

The British Embassy in Jakarta said there was no specific programme for the Prince, "as the visit is private and informal."

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the island of Bali in March, 1974.

The Prince, who flew to Bali in a Royal Australian Air Force aircraft, will leave for home on Sunday. —AP.

Port Moresby: Prince Charles completed his state visit to Papua New Guinea today with an impromptu visit to a lonely native village and then watched two ceremonial dance performances during a tour of inland towns. —AP.

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Port Moresby: Prince Charles completed his state visit to Papua New Guinea today with an impromptu visit to a lonely native village and then watched two ceremonial dance performances during a tour of inland towns. —AP.

From Our Correspondent

Washington, Sept 19. Miss Lynette Fromme pleaded not guilty today to attempting to assassinate President Ford with a .45-calibre automatic as he greeted a group of well-wish

Chess

Virtuoso player

"Is a case of history repeating itself; in the year 1948 the Hugarian grandmaster László Székely was leading in the Interzonal Tournament at Stockholm, but I beat him in the final round. Now, in 1975, the Hugarian grandmaster Gyula Bence is in the lead here at Milesborough until I beat him the tenth round." Thus the great-grandmaster David Bronstein in the Alexander Memorial Tournament at Milesborough, in the centre of Milesborough.

It is a pity that I was present on both occasions so I was able to appreciate the virtuosity of performance and to assure him that I intended to be present at the third occasion in year 2002 when, as would be just to a player of his calibre, he would once again topple the leader and, perhaps, proceed to win the tournament himself.

Virtuosity is a word that is used readily to one's tip in talking about Bronstein, who is a flood of eloquence from him that one is almost all too ready to dismiss his greatness as a chess player. That he is still one of the world's leading chess players was amply demonstrated at the Alexander Memorial tournament, and some of the best (at least two) that he has ever revealed his genius. When he plays as he did on two occasions one wonders how it was that he came to draw his match and let off with a 25 years ago a contest for the world championship.

Perhaps his very virtuosity is a limiting factor in his complete practical play. In this workaday world one cannot achieve such successes if one insists on trailing clouds of glory. As Bronstein himself has pointed out, it is the age of technical experts and it is to them that the idealists turn. The first prize went to the first prize, but it was not that Bronstein is without genius. No great master is called such unless he is equipped with the portable apparatus that goes with the technical expert in the three fields of opening, defence and endgame. But he is very conscious of the say hyper-consciousness of restrictive nature of modern chess and of its unique. He has gone so far as to say, very much likeablanca, that the game has been reduced to a series of new moves for the pieces to be introduced in order to even it.

ablanca came to the conclusion that the game was reduced to a series of new moves, never having

attained that peak, might be regarded as more sincerely convinced of the idea that chess was on its death-bed.

Here is a game from the Alexander Memorial Tournament. White—G. Székely. Black—D. Bronstein. Sicilian Defence.

1 P-K4, 2 P-K4 3 B-K5 4 K-K3 5 K-K3 6 P-Q3

A move that would not have come as a surprise to Székely since it has been the subject of recent Hungarian analysis. One must admire Bronstein's brave gesture in adopting it, while at the same time recognizing the cunning of its adoption which might make the opponent believe that Bronstein has an innovation up his sleeve.

7 P-Q3 8 P-Q3 9 P-Q3 10 P-Q3 11 P-Q3 12 P-Q3 13 P-Q3 14 P-Q3 15 P-Q3 16 P-Q3 17 P-Q3 18 P-Q3 19 P-Q3 20 P-Q3 21 P-Q3 22 P-Q3 23 P-Q3 24 P-Q3 25 P-Q3 26 P-Q3 27 P-Q3 28 P-Q3 29 P-Q3 30 P-Q3 31 P-Q3 32 P-Q3 33 P-Q3 34 P-Q3 35 P-Q3 36 P-Q3 37 P-Q3 38 P-Q3 39 P-Q3 40 P-Q3 41 P-Q3 42 P-Q3 43 P-Q3 44 P-Q3 45 P-Q3 46 P-Q3 47 P-Q3 48 P-Q3 49 P-Q3 50 P-Q3 51 P-Q3 52 P-Q3 53 P-Q3 54 P-Q3 55 P-Q3 56 P-Q3 57 P-Q3 58 P-Q3 59 P-Q3 60 P-Q3 61 P-Q3 62 P-Q3 63 P-Q3 64 P-Q3 65 P-Q3 66 P-Q3 67 P-Q3 68 P-Q3 69 P-Q3 70 P-Q3 71 P-Q3 72 P-Q3 73 P-Q3 74 P-Q3 75 P-Q3 76 P-Q3 77 P-Q3 78 P-Q3 79 P-Q3 80 P-Q3 81 P-Q3 82 P-Q3 83 P-Q3 84 P-Q3 85 P-Q3 86 P-Q3 87 P-Q3 88 P-Q3 89 P-Q3 90 P-Q3 91 P-Q3 92 P-Q3 93 P-Q3 94 P-Q3 95 P-Q3 96 P-Q3 97 P-Q3 98 P-Q3 99 P-Q3 100 P-Q3 101 P-Q3 102 P-Q3 103 P-Q3 104 P-Q3 105 P-Q3 106 P-Q3 107 P-Q3 108 P-Q3 109 P-Q3 110 P-Q3 111 P-Q3 112 P-Q3 113 P-Q3 114 P-Q3 115 P-Q3 116 P-Q3 117 P-Q3 118 P-Q3 119 P-Q3 120 P-Q3 121 P-Q3 122 P-Q3 123 P-Q3 124 P-Q3 125 P-Q3 126 P-Q3 127 P-Q3 128 P-Q3 129 P-Q3 130 P-Q3 131 P-Q3 132 P-Q3 133 P-Q3 134 P-Q3 135 P-Q3 136 P-Q3 137 P-Q3 138 P-Q3 139 P-Q3 140 P-Q3 141 P-Q3 142 P-Q3 143 P-Q3 144 P-Q3 145 P-Q3 146 P-Q3 147 P-Q3 148 P-Q3 149 P-Q3 150 P-Q3 151 P-Q3 152 P-Q3 153 P-Q3 154 P-Q3 155 P-Q3 156 P-Q3 157 P-Q3 158 P-Q3 159 P-Q3 160 P-Q3 161 P-Q3 162 P-Q3 163 P-Q3 164 P-Q3 165 P-Q3 166 P-Q3 167 P-Q3 168 P-Q3 169 P-Q3 170 P-Q3 171 P-Q3 172 P-Q3 173 P-Q3 174 P-Q3 175 P-Q3 176 P-Q3 177 P-Q3 178 P-Q3 179 P-Q3 180 P-Q3 181 P-Q3 182 P-Q3 183 P-Q3 184 P-Q3 185 P-Q3 186 P-Q3 187 P-Q3 188 P-Q3 189 P-Q3 190 P-Q3 191 P-Q3 192 P-Q3 193 P-Q3 194 P-Q3 195 P-Q3 196 P-Q3 197 P-Q3 198 P-Q3 199 P-Q3 200 P-Q3 201 P-Q3 202 P-Q3 203 P-Q3 204 P-Q3 205 P-Q3 206 P-Q3 207 P-Q3 208 P-Q3 209 P-Q3 210 P-Q3 211 P-Q3 212 P-Q3 213 P-Q3 214 P-Q3 215 P-Q3 216 P-Q3 217 P-Q3 218 P-Q3 219 P-Q3 220 P-Q3 221 P-Q3 222 P-Q3 223 P-Q3 224 P-Q3 225 P-Q3 226 P-Q3 227 P-Q3 228 P-Q3 229 P-Q3 230 P-Q3 231 P-Q3 232 P-Q3 233 P-Q3 234 P-Q3 235 P-Q3 236 P-Q3 237 P-Q3 238 P-Q3 239 P-Q3 240 P-Q3 241 P-Q3 242 P-Q3 243 P-Q3 244 P-Q3 245 P-Q3 246 P-Q3 247 P-Q3 248 P-Q3 249 P-Q3 250 P-Q3 251 P-Q3 252 P-Q3 253 P-Q3 254 P-Q3 255 P-Q3 256 P-Q3 257 P-Q3 258 P-Q3 259 P-Q3 260 P-Q3 261 P-Q3 262 P-Q3 263 P-Q3 264 P-Q3 265 P-Q3 266 P-Q3 267 P-Q3 268 P-Q3 269 P-Q3 270 P-Q3 271 P-Q3 272 P-Q3 273 P-Q3 274 P-Q3 275 P-Q3 276 P-Q3 277 P-Q3 278 P-Q3 279 P-Q3 280 P-Q3 281 P-Q3 282 P-Q3 283 P-Q3 284 P-Q3 285 P-Q3 286 P-Q3 287 P-Q3 288 P-Q3 289 P-Q3 290 P-Q3 291 P-Q3 292 P-Q3 293 P-Q3 294 P-Q3 295 P-Q3 296 P-Q3 297 P-Q3 298 P-Q3 299 P-Q3 300 P-Q3 301 P-Q3 302 P-Q3 303 P-Q3 304 P-Q3 305 P-Q3 306 P-Q3 307 P-Q3 308 P-Q3 309 P-Q3 310 P-Q3 311 P-Q3 312 P-Q3 313 P-Q3 314 P-Q3 315 P-Q3 316 P-Q3 317 P-Q3 318 P-Q3 319 P-Q3 320 P-Q3 321 P-Q3 322 P-Q3 323 P-Q3 324 P-Q3 325 P-Q3 326 P-Q3 327 P-Q3 328 P-Q3 329 P-Q3 330 P-Q3 331 P-Q3 332 P-Q3 333 P-Q3 334 P-Q3 335 P-Q3 336 P-Q3 337 P-Q3 338 P-Q3 339 P-Q3 340 P-Q3 341 P-Q3 342 P-Q3 343 P-Q3 344 P-Q3 345 P-Q3 346 P-Q3 347 P-Q3 348 P-Q3 349 P-Q3 350 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P-Q3 906 P-Q3 907 P-Q3 908 P-Q3 909 P-Q3 910 P-Q3 911 P-Q3 912 P-Q3 913 P-Q3 914 P-Q3 915 P-Q3 916 P-Q3 917 P-Q3 918 P-Q3 919 P-Q3 920 P-Q3 921 P-Q3 922 P-Q3 923 P-Q3 924 P-Q3 925 P-Q3 926 P-Q3 927 P-Q3 928 P-Q3 929 P-Q3 930 P-Q3 931 P-Q3 932 P-Q3 933 P-Q3 934 P-Q3 935 P-Q3 936 P-Q3 937 P-Q3 938 P-Q3 939 P-Q3 940 P-Q3 941 P-Q3 942 P-Q3 943 P-Q3 944 P-Q3 945 P-Q3 946 P-Q3 947 P-Q3 948 P-Q3 949 P-Q3 950 P-Q3 951 P-Q3 952 P-Q3 953 P-Q3 954 P-Q3 955 P-Q3 956 P-Q3 957 P-Q3 958 P-Q3 959 P-Q3 960 P-Q3 961 P-Q3 962 P-Q3 963 P-Q3 964 P-Q3 965 P-Q3 966 P-Q3 967 P-Q3 968 P-Q3 969 P-Q3 970 P-Q3 971 P-Q3 972 P-Q3 973 P-Q3 974 P-Q3 975 P-Q3 976 P-Q3 977 P-Q3 978 P-Q3 979 P-Q3 980 P-Q3 981 P-Q3 982 P-Q3 983 P-Q3 984 P-Q3 985 P-Q3 986 P-Q3 987 P-Q3 988 P-Q3 989 P-Q3 990 P-Q3 991 P-Q3 992 P-Q3 993 P-Q3 994 P-Q3 995 P-Q3 996 P-Q3 997 P-Q3 998 P-Q3 999 P-Q3 1000 P-Q3 1001 P-Q3 1002 P-Q3 1003 P-Q3 1004 P-Q3 1005 P-Q3 1006 P-Q3 1007 P-Q3 1008 P-Q3 1009 P-Q3 1010 P-Q3 1011 P-Q3 1012 P-Q3 1013 P-Q3 1014 P-Q3 1015 P-Q3 1016 P-Q3 1017 P-Q3 1018 P-Q3 1019 P-Q3 1020 P-Q3 1021 P-Q3 1022 P-Q3 1023 P-Q3 1024 P-Q3 1025 P-Q3 1026 P-Q3 1027 P-Q3 1028 P-Q3 1029 P-Q3 1030 P-Q3 1031 P-Q3 1032 P-Q3 1033 P-Q3 1034 P-Q3 1035 P-Q3 1036 P-Q3 1037 P-Q3 1038 P-Q3 1039 P-Q3 1040 P-Q3 1041 P-Q3 1042 P-Q3 1043 P-Q3 1044 P-Q3 1045 P-Q3 1046 P-Q3 1047 P-Q3 1048 P-Q3 1049 P-Q3 1050 P-Q3 1051 P-Q3 1052 P-Q3 1053 P-Q3 1054 P-Q3 1055 P-Q3 1056 P-Q3 1057 P-Q3 1058 P-Q3 1059 P-Q3 1060 P-Q3 1061 P-Q3 1062 P-Q3 1063 P-Q3 1064 P-Q3 1065 P-Q3 1066 P-Q3 1067 P-Q3 1068 P-Q3 1069 P-Q3 1070 P-Q3 1071 P-Q3 1072 P-Q3 1073 P-Q3 1074 P-Q3 1075 P-Q3 1076 P-Q3 1077 P-Q3 1078 P-Q3 1079 P-Q3 1080 P-Q3 1081 P-Q3 1082 P-Q3 1083 P-Q3 1084 P-Q3 1085 P-Q3 1086 P-Q3 1087 P-Q3 1088 P-Q3 1089 P-Q3 1090 P-Q3 1091 P-Q3 1092 P-Q3 1093 P-Q3 1094 P-Q3 1095 P-Q3 1096 P-Q3 1097 P-Q3 1098 P-Q3 1099 P-Q3 1100 P-Q3 1101 P-Q3 1102 P-Q3 1103 P-Q3 1104 P-Q3 1105 P-Q3 1106 P-Q3 1107 P-Q3 1108 P-Q3 1109 P-Q3 1110 P-Q3 1111 P-Q3 1112 P-Q3 1113 P-Q3 1114 P-Q3 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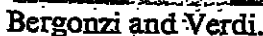
ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 330 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Fri. 7.30, Sat. 8.00
COLONIAL NATIONAL OPERA
101-355 (5161)
Tues. 7.30, Fri. 7.30, Sat. 8.00
CARLISLE THEATRE, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 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Unanswered questions of the Hearst kidnapping

New York, Sept. 19
The case of Miss Patricia Hearst is one of the more weird products of the American underground movement and the aftermath of Vietnam. Ever since she was carried off from her flat in Berkeley in February, 1974, the twists and turns of the case have made a fascinating story, culminating in her arrest in San Francisco on Thursday.

Yet while the motivations of most of those involved have been clear enough, the central figure has remained something of an enigma. People have even asked whether the original kidnapping was genuine, whether it might not have been a cover for something Miss Hearst intended to do anyway—join the so-called *Symbionese Liberation Army*.

Before the kidnapping Miss Hearst was a remarkably young woman. She was one of five daughters of Mr. Randolph Hearst, the president of the *San Francisco Examiner*, and grew up cosseted by the family's wealth. She is said to have been apologetic, to have read few serious books, and her only act of rebellion was to refuse to become a debutante.

Then only a month or two after being abducted from Berkeley she was declaring herself a full-blooded adherent of the SLA, with denunciations of her parents as "pig Hearst" and "corporate liars". She took the revolutionary name of Tania, after a follower of Che Guevara, and she had herself photographed carrying a gun in front of the seven-headed symbol of the SLA.

What caused the change can only be guessed at, but it clearly sustained her through the long months of training for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and last night, when she appeared in court for arraignment, she raised her arm in a clenched-fist salute that is the mark of the underground.

It is a question now whether the whole case can be explained in terms of Miss Hearst having come under the influence of her captors, or whether she will be treated as entirely responsible for all she is said to have done. Obviously her parents, who visited her in prison soon after her arrest, hope that it will be the former. "She was a kidnapping victim, you will remember," Mr. Hearst told reporters.

Miss Hearst was abducted on February 4, 1974, and almost immediately afterwards the SLA started issuing communiques in which it demanded that Mr.

Hearst should pay for large quantities of food to be distributed among poor people. Mr. Hearst complied, at the time of the kidnapping, but was rewarded for his trouble by an announcement from his daughter that she had decided to join the SLA.

Soon afterwards, as if to prove the point, there was a bank robbery in San Francisco, and Miss Hearst was photographed as an active participant. When doubts were expressed that she had done so of her own free will, she assured the world in a tape recording that she had.

Later, according to the FBI, she was involved in a shooting incident in Los Angeles, when one of her companions was almost arrested for shoplifting, and she opened fire on the store with a machine-gun. This was just one of the many parts of the SLA to a house in Los Angeles, and most of its known members were killed in a gun battle.

The SLA seems to have been an independent group, though it had links with other parts of the underground.

The members were mainly young whites from middle-class families, but they seem to have been inspired by black convicts they met at Vacaville prison in California, one of them being "General Field-Marshal Cinque" who issued the communiques and later died in the Los Angeles shooting.

After Los Angeles Miss Hearst and her two companions, Mr. and Mrs. William Harris, seem to have been left more or less on their own, but they evaded an FBI manhunt for more than a year.

For the FBI it has not been a glorious incident. It deployed all its resources and carried out thousands of interviews—25,000 in the San Francisco area alone. The capture on Thursday came almost by chance. The San Francisco FBI had received a tip from Sacramento that people with SLA connections were to be found at certain addresses, and they were following this up in a routine way.

One of the addresses produced Mr. and Mrs. Harris, arrested on a street corner while going jogging, and another was sheltering Miss Hearst. As police and FBI agents entered the house, Miss Hearst simply said: "Don't shoot. I'll go with you."

Peter Strafford

Superkid stuff on stage

The *Hour of the Werewolf*, a horror play for children, by a writer for Hammer horror films, Brian Hayles, came on at the Unicorn Theatre at the beginning of the year. Parents and teachers were doubtful; children loved it. It is with productions like this and an ear-blasting rock musical in comic strip form called *Venus and Superkid*, based on the story of Cupid and Psyche, which after a successful run transferred to the Roundhouse, that the Unicorn is building itself an impressive number of supporters.

The *Golden Samurai*, the story of a boy's search for a Samurai sword with magic powers, which opens today, makes the start of its autumn season, and the beginning of a six-week national festival of children's theatre (to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Unicorn), an international association of children's theatre groups, in this country).

Other theatres put on plays and pantomimes for children at Christmas, and Theatre in Education groups make plays into schools, but the Unicorn is the only permanently based, full-time theatre for children in London. (There is one in Leicester, the Phoenix Theatre, and one in Birmingham, the Midlands Arts Centre.) The Unicorn itself started as a mobile theatre, travelled for 19 years and found a permanent base in 1967 in the Arts Theatre in Great Newport Street. It then settled down, first under its founder, Cary Jenner, and later, when he died, under Garyok Gibb, an actress who would now spend more of her time acting were her days not full of finding actors, plays and directors, arranging locations for a summer street theatre group, running the theatre, and finding money for its future.

Both *Venus and Superkid* and the *Hour of the Werewolf* were commissioned for the Unicorn; *Orlando the marmalade cat*, which comes on in November, is being adapted from Kathleen Hale's books. With such a diet of good plays for four to six year-olds, a large part of Matyelok Gibbs' energies go on persuading playwrights to write for the company. Since the royalties are as low as they have to be for the theatre to survive, she relies on finding writers who can make their hand at children's plays. The sheer number of new productions she needs is daunting: the Unicorn puts on eight new plays a year, which each run for four weeks and five weekends. The five months are filled by visiting companies.

The administrative staff—directors, a musician, stage managers—is permanent; a new company of actors is taken on every six months. As the theatre becomes better known, so Matyelok Gibbs



Ken Shorter as a Samurai at the Unicorn.

finds it easier to attract established actors.

The theatre is open seven days a week, during the week days parties of school children from 300 London primary schools mail listed by the Unicorn fill the theatre. At weekends there are family parties and young Unicorns, members of the theatre club, are starting to come on their own. In theory at least, the theatre caters for up to 12-year-olds. Matyelok Gibbs is against the "teenage slot"—but as she says if you commission a musical like *Venus and Superkid*, and specify that it is for children under 12, you are likely to end up with a musical like *Jemima Puddle-duck*. The adults who packed out the Round House at weekends—it was the first Unicorn production to attract a critical notice—were proof of her determination to make the productions good theatre.

During the holidays and at weekends there are also morning workshops in make-up, scenery painting, magic, and improvisation, which give the Unicorn staff a chance to see something of children, and get an idea of their audiences—whose tastes are further examined by a student audience researcher on the staff.

The theatre site, in the middle of London, is not ideal, though it may not look quite as much like a message parlor as Matyelok Gibbs complains. Plans for the perfect children's theatre have been part of the company's dreams for years, a specially built theatre which could combine plays and workshops and not have to turn out as the Unicorn does, at 5 o'clock each evening, for the adult production it leases the theatre to. A site opposite St Paul's has been found, and rented to the company by Southwark at a low rate. The Arts Council (who have been supporting the company with annual grants since 1957) have promised £300,000 if the Unicorn can find as much again.

Matyelok Gibbs' enthusiasm for a theatre which local children come to know and visit frequently, where there is every kind of workshop, and where all sorts of schemes and projects can be tried out, is very catching.

Caroline Moorehead

The old fashioned virtues that make Margot Fonteyn a Prime Minister of the arts

In one sense, Margot Fonteyn is absolutely unchanging. You can instantly recognize photographs of her as a child, and in her *Autobiography*, to be published on Monday (W. H. Allen, £3.95), she describes her young self as "like an outline drawing of the adult that I am now—fundamentally the same person, but nothing filled in". Yet there have been many changes of different Fonteyns.

The earliest of them I can remember was already the leading woman of the Sadler's Wells Ballet, although not yet its star. In those days her name was listed after Robert Helpmann's on the posters. I was lucky enough, as a schoolboy, to see the pair of them in *Facade* the first time I went to ballet; with such dancing and Frederick Ashton's choreography, no wonder I was hooked for life.

Fonteyn was then younger than most of today's aspirants to leading roles, but she had already created 10 major parts in Ashton ballets and inherited several others from Alicia Markova. That was Margot Fonteyn Mark I, the Ashton ballerina, and she has remained all her life the supreme interpreter of our greatest choreographer.

There soon followed Fonteyn Mark II, the national ballerina. She had made her first attempts at the classics as a child, but it was moving to Covent Garden that allowed her to bloom. Later she was perhaps the only English dancer of our century really to conquer Paris, and after that again came the world-wide star.

Fonteyn off-stage obviously has some difficulty in really believing in these other Fonteyns. She writes at one point "I, or Margot Fonteyn—perhaps both", and says that before her marriage "my own identity was completely eclipsed by my idea of the image I should be".

When I talked to her earlier this week, she told me that she was pleased with the balance of her book now. It was finished.

"I think the proportion devoted to the past and to other things is right. Ballet is very important in my life, but other things are important to me also." Quite a few non-dancing Fonteyns play a part in her story.

There is the ambassador's wife, plunging happily into the social round of the diplomatic world. There is the devoted wife, at her husband's side in revolutions and hospital wards as well as on happy occasions. There is the president of the Royal Academy of Dancing, a position she did not want, but Ninette de Valois insisted: "It's all arranged." What Fonteyn does not tell is how indefatigably she has devoted herself to the work of the academy, when all it really expected was a figurehead.

Any praise of her work she deflects with a firm statement that "I was very lucky. I started at the right time, and had marvellous chances, and I had good conditions to work in." The one quality she will allow herself is tenacity: "Once I have started something, I don't like to give it up until I have done it properly."

I reminded her that she was not being able to see herself dance, but she answered: "I could see myself I would not really be altogether pleased with what I saw." She is far more concerned to raise the young dancers: "It is a lot harder to be starting today. The standards are much higher."

Tenacity and generosity are just two of the rather old-fashioned virtues Dame Margot possesses. Decency and loyalty are obviously very important to her; she has a great capacity for simple friendship; and a sense of what is fit for any occasion.

Remember once in Stuttgart dining with a group of German colleagues after a premier. Fonteyn had arrived in Stuttgart that afternoon on her way from New York to Munich. She had gone to the performance



Photograph by Harry Kerr

but afterwards, instead of going off to be feted by the dancers, had returned quietly to her hotel and was discovered by one of our party sitting alone in the dining room.

The senior German critic present was at once dispatched to beg her to do us the honour of joining us. I wish you could have seen the smiling dignity with which she walked

through the restaurant, followed by waiters bearing her gloves and glass, and the way she made her escort look twice as tall and manly and handsome as ever he did in his life before. How lucky her partners are!

Another unrecorded incident shows qualities of a different sort. On an American tour as guest star with the New Lon-

don Ballet, she discovered that a girl in the company was ill and no replacement was available for one of the evening's ballets. At once she went to André Prokory, the choreographer, and volunteered to go on in a supporting part to make up the numbers.

There is nothing effusive or ostentatious about her kindness; on the contrary, in public she is cool and composed. In private, she describes herself as "silly and impulsive" and professes an inability to see herself as a great celebrity. That helps to explain how, in San Francisco, she once found herself arrested when police raided a hippy party to which she had been invited. It also explains how she came out of the occasion with her dignity unimpaired.

She knows how to make a point shrewdly without labouring it. An amusing example in her book is when she records an anecdote about her brother Felix, on a childhood visit to France, encountering for the first time the French custom of driving on the left. Careless people, the French, the boy said, and Fonteyn adds the dry comment: "In the realm of ballet, I have many a time had reason to remember his words."

The comparatively trivial anecdotes are included in her book, not just for light relief but "because they represent a part of my life. Dancing the classics is a great strain, and the effort of forcing one's self through them makes it very important to be able to relax afterwards by laughing at silly things."

Yet she goes on making fresh tasks for herself. She told me that while dancing recently at Sadler's Wells she thought had come to her that more should be done to help that theatre. "It was where my career began, and it is a very good stage for choreography. Many of Ashton's early ballets were made there. Ballets look good there and everyone can see well. I am not sure yet what

can be done, but promised to think at you get the chance, please put it? I am terribly important."

Early in her career subscribed to a pre agency and posted notices in scapbook she decided that she really interested people's solemn asse her work, although greatly taken by tribute of a small-town who wrote that "M reyn, who has triu night conquered Fla

A different kind was paid her by M wife of the Presi Philippines, who in Margot to stay Malacanang Palace danced in Manila, a in the suite reserver of prime ministe arguing that "It is able that there Prime Ministers in well as politics".

Fonteyn's own su herself is more r was eager to know had noticed the en her book. Indeed they are very striki at the front shows (surrealist in mon dating from the 18 elegant dogs, with very intelligent fac on their hind paws admiringly at the say, "What a bu I shall never be! Fonteyn wanted it title but was overru The back edgcap Victorian ballet d in all her finery i light, then going b the rain. Dame M scored 465 for W second wicket agai tershire in 100 ov first wicket had nought! So it wou say that the 555 i vulnerable.

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Alai

Sportsview

Richards and Greenidge... how's that for openers?

In a cricket season which will leave many bright memories, nothing was better than the sight of the Hampshire opening batsmen going well. There is no need to repeat the praises of Barry Richards.

Several years most people have reckoned him the best in the world. Yet there were times this year when he touched heights rare even for him. I remember an innings at Swansea early in the season, when he won the match on a tricky pitch almost single-handed, and a breathtaking century on a Sunday at Bourne-mouth: and these were just two games I happened to see. There were many others which were both a delight to the critics and an irritation to them—because it was hard to think of anything fresh to say. But Gordon Greenidge also often took the eye, even when they were in partnership, sometimes even scoring the faster. So far from being overawed by Richards, he seemed to relish the challenge of the comparison. It was natural to wonder whether any county has ever had a better opening pair.

We would have to go back some way for instance, MacLaren and Spooner. They scored 368 for the first wicket for Lancashire, against Gloucestershire at Liverpool in 1903. This is still the Lancashire record. Spooner was in his early twenties, MacLaren in his prime as captain of England (though shortly to be deposed). "MacLaren, Spooner and J. T. Tyldesley", wrote Cardus, were "the three most brilliant batsmen that ever opened any county's innings one after the other".

He wrote that in 1950, and there are still no challengers in sight: but that is a threesome, and a somewhat irregular threesome too, because MacLaren and Spooner did not play often enough together to make a dent in any further records.

Between the wars two county opening pairs stood out far beyond the rest. The were, of course, Hobbs and Sandham for Surrey, and Holmes and Sutcliffe, for Yorkshire. Hobbs and Sutcliffe were the incomparable England openers (Hobbs and Rhodes had a highly successful season in Australia in 1911/12, making the first-class record of 323 for the England-Australia series, but their association as openers did not last long. In any case I am thinking now chiefly of county pairs). The Hobbs/Sutcliffe association meant that both Holmes and Sandham, two of the most talented batsmen of their time, played for England on absurdly few occasions (Holmes seven Tests, Sandham 14), and hence looking up the runs these four made:

	Runs	Average
Hobbs (1905-34)	61,237	50.65
Sutcliffe (1915-45)	50,135	52.00
Sandham (1913-32)	41,283	44.82
Holmes (1913-35)	30,574	42.11

This gives Hobbs and Sandham a slight statistical advantage (these figures are for all first-class cricket, not just those for their counties), with 101,520

runs, against 80,709, but there is not much in it so far as the averages go. I suppose we must give the preference to Surrey, less because of the figures (Yorkshire batsmen had no home grounds so good to bat on as the Oval was then) but because Hobbs, after all and across the generations, was Hobbs. It was Holmes and Sutcliffe, however, who set up a new world record for the first wicket, 555 at Leyton in 1932. This is still the record for the first wicket anywhere, and was then the record for any wicket anywhere.

I have written about this before but as I was there, and saw the record-breaking run, I dare say it will bear repetition. I was a small and scarcely partisan Yorkshire child, who had not been living in East London very long. Whenever Yorkshire came there I would remind my school friends, all Essex supporters, of my northern origins. York-

shire usually won without much difficulty, but there was never such a day as when Holmes and Sutcliffe set up the record, beating the 554 made, also for Yorkshire, by Brown and Tunnicliffe at Chesterfield in 1898. The 555th came shortly before lunch on the second day, and I was back from school in time to see it, from the balcony of our house overlooking the ground. Sutcliffe had a carefree swing at the next ball and was bowled. Yorkshire at once declared. Then the two scorers disagreed about the total. There was a no-ball in one book which could not be matched in the other. The scoreboard, with Holmes and Sutcliffe standing in front of it to be photographed, reversed to 554, much to my dismay, though some of my school mates rejoiced savagely. The record, it seemed, had been only equalled, not broken.

By this time I was within the ground, nobody bothering in the

excitement to keep the small boys out. There are several contradictory accounts of what happened next, of which I like the best the one that says the match was finally resolved by a person who had been keeping his own score, and presented himself as the arbiter.

Ultimately, the no-ball was demonstrated, by one agency or another, to sufficiently general satisfaction, and the record was safely in the books (my school mates and Essex, however, had a notable revenge a few years later, when Essex bowled Yorkshire out for 31 and 99 and, scoring over 300 themselves, won by an innings).

It was very nearly a short-lived record, for in only the following season Bowley and John Langridge scored 490 for the first wicket of Sussex, against Middlesex at Hove. Nobody in England has passed the 400 since, though in 1962 Young and Nicholls scored 395 for the first wicket of Gloucestershire

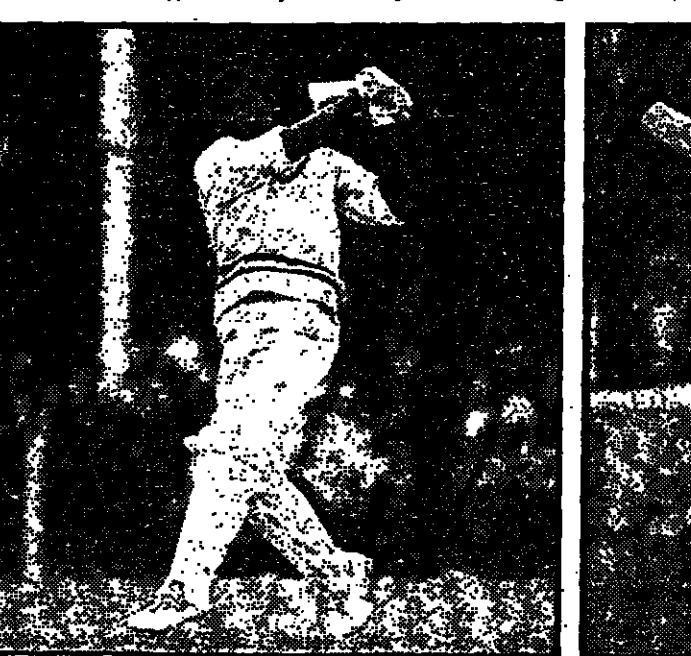
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Greenidge and Richards: has any county ever had a better opening pair?

George Hutchison

Permanent, pensionable, but undeniably improper

Public servants of all sorts would be less liable to criticism, I imagine, if only there were fewer of them. Their very weight, and the consequent expense, makes them more vulnerable. Including as they do many admirably proficient people, they would enjoy greater esteem if their numbers could be reduced. The best would surely wish this themselves. But still, they multiply; inevitably so under a Government committed to ever-increasing public control.

With this in mind we might return to the Community Land Bill, which (if enacted) will call for an army of 12,000 officials. The annual outlay, as I was able to demonstrate last month from an informed calculation by Mr. F. E. Cleary, may amount to £90m. The estimate was derived by Mr. Guy Barnett, MP, formerly PPS to Mr. John Silkin, the Minister for Planning and Local Government—but he did not give us his own, if indeed he has one.

Mr. Barnett, moreover, was quick to deny the need for any new administrative body, a land authority or some such (what-

ever the exact designation). Yet within three weeks an advertisement appeared in this very newspaper under the heading "Land Authority for Wales". "The Authority", it said, "being established by the Secretary of State for Wales under the Community Land Bill now before Parliament. Its task will be the acquisition, management and disposal of development land throughout Wales. Initial appointments will be on a shadow basis. The Authority will come into existence when the Bill receives Royal Assent. It should begin to function early in 1976. The first task of the officials now to be appointed will be to create the Land Authority organization."

The appointments advertised were those of chief executive (at £12,000 a year), director of land management and deputy chief executive (£11,670), director of legal services (£8,650 to £11,000), and director of finance and administration (£8,650 to £11,000).

Professor Donald Denman of Cambridge, whose subject is land economy, has already demanded the advertisement. However welcome as a further revelation of the Government's intentions, it is undeniably improper, to say the least. Apart

Land prices will be pushed up, bringing private house-building to a standstill

from anticipating the Royal Assent, an affront to Parliament, it contains a promise that cannot reasonably be made: "The posts are permanent and pensionable". How can this be justified when the Conservatives are pledged to repeal the measure on returning to office? It is a fictional assurance from an illusory "Authority", you may think.

As for the salaries offered,

they are not surprising when you consider the rates now obtaining in the public service, both national and local. To my mind, they simply add weight to the case for a new limit on the average will be about £5,000 (in total £80m a year). Some will naturally be lower; those of the professional and other senior ranks very much higher.

How many of the latter will be needed? There may be 2,000 valuers, I gather; a legal contingent of 1,500; and perhaps 1,000 planners—all pretty expensive recruits. Then think of the administrators and accountants, again well paid. By way of illustration, an official estimate is that seven qualified valuers supported by a technical staff of three may be required to "process" (as Whitehall has it) 170 acres a year.

While we can all agree that the worst of the property speculators (as distinct from the best of the property developers, who despise them) have been allowed to do dreadful social damage in recent years, the Community Land Bill is not the instrument to right the remaining wrongs without creating others. A different measure was required, at once more liberal yet more precise.

One expert student of the

Bill is Mr. John Heddle, a member of Kent County Council and a surveyor by profession. As he has put it: "The political and practical implications are numerous, sinister and far-reaching. No one clause can be reached any of it is pre-emptive: it is the frightening multiplicity of cumbersome procedures and arbitrary decisions coupled with the complete lack of practical understanding of a difficult and sensitive market that must give rise for deep concern."

Besides enlarging the bureaucracy at insufferable expense, and further extending the powers of the state, it is calculated to push up the price of land while bringing private house-building to a standstill—thus discouraging home ownership.

"Who really believes that socialist councils, once they have bought land, will want to re-sell any of it to private builders?" asks Mr. Michael Latham, MP, vice-chairman of the Tories' housing committee. "Of course they won't. When have they ever done so with the more limited amount which they have acquired under existing legislation?"

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We'd just love to Harry; but we also



As criticism in question being as corridors of Couni can the GLC sur longer?

On Monday C Warman analyses growing problems London's governin



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CHOOSING A LIBERAL LEADER

The Liberal Party assembled in Scarborough this week against a background of speculation about leadership crisis. It has not turned out that way. Mr Thorpe's speech on Wednesday put a stop to the time being at least to any possibility that his position would be under threat. But the method of electing the leader has been the most lively subject of debate. The Liberals are not the only party to have difficulty on this question. In every party there is a readiness to have used to leave the choice of leader to the party in Parliament. Relations between the party in the country and the party in Parliament have always been a particularly sensitive matter for Labour—largely, though by no means entirely, because of the special position of the trade unions. Traditionally Labour MPs have felt themselves to be more under pressure from their supporters outside Parliament than have the members of other parties.

But the Conservatives too have found this more of a problem in recent years. Mr Macmillan brought the party in the country normally into the consultative process when counting the votes before advising the Queen on his successor in 1963. The consultation was made even more formal, and more complex, in the procedure adopted when Mrs Thatcher succeeded Mr Heath this year. As he party in the country advised Mr Heath should stay on, and Conservative MPs voted that he should go, the effect was not a smooth transition between the different sections of the party. That the Liberals should also be experiencing embarrassment is therefore not surprising. In the country at large there is less regard for Parliament and in all parties there is less deference towards the opinion of MPs.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party tried to get round this

difficulty with a complicated formula that appeared designed to leave the effective decision in its own hands while associating the party in the country with the process as closely as possible. The memorandum presented to the assembly was ingenious rather than logical. It declared that "the parliamentary party must be allowed to decide who is to give it leadership within the Commons". At the same time, "the party in the country cannot be expected to accept as leader someone chosen exclusively by the presently small number of MPs". Yet, the memorandum went on, it would be undesirable for the leader of the party in the country and in Parliament to be two different people.

This particular circle was to be squared by an elaborate consultative procedure before the parliamentary party took its decision and by then submitting its choice to a special delegate meeting for approval or rejection. That kind of arrangement would no doubt be satisfactory in a party where the collective wisdom of its MPs passes with little challenge. In the case of the Liberals it could easily build conflict into the system. What would happen if the parliamentary party and the assembly had different preferences? Would there not be bitterness and confusion if the assembly were to veto the parliamentary party's choice?

The danger seemed to be recognized by the assembly on Thursday evening at the end of an exceptionally good debate which was in marked contrast to some of the other discussions at Scarborough this week. In a succession of what were termed straw votes the assembly agreed that there should be only one leader for the party as a whole, which means in effect that he must be an MP but rejected the proposal for submitting the par-

liamentary party's choice to a special delegate meeting. On one interpretation that leaves the final decision in the hands of the MPs. But it could equally mean that the assembly is determined to make the choice itself. That question was not resolved and could be a cause of embarrassment for the future.

The wise course would be to leave it to the MPs. Because there are so few of them on the Liberal benches there are more substantial objections than in the case of the other parties. But it is none the less true that only the MPs have been endorsed by the electorate at large, that Parliament remains the main focus of political activity in Britain, and that a party can function effectively in the House of Commons only if it is led by someone who commands the confidence of its members there.

If the MPs are wise they will take full account of the views of their followers in the country. That applies to all parties, but especially to one like the Liberals with a low ratio of MPs to supporters. Yet there are dangers in institutionalizing this consultation, as the Tories discovered in 1970. It intensifies the resentment if the advice is rejected.

There are many challenges facing the Liberals, but not the least of them is for the parliamentary party to be able to command the confidence of the party in the country. In this sense the arguments over the method of electing the leader are but the symptom of a wider problem. This lack of confidence inhibited the party's leaders from fighting as effectively a campaign as they should last October. If it continues, it could limit the party's capacity to respond to events in the turbulent days that may lie ahead.

Bureaucrats: support for Mr Grimond's strictures

From Mr H. A. Faircloth
Sir, It came as no surprise when someone on behalf of the Civil Service (no less a person than Mr John Dryden (General Secretary of the Civil Service National Whitley Council Staff Side)—took exception (September 18) to the comments made by Jo Grimond in the second of his articles on bureaucracy and bureaucrats.

Few taxpayers or ratepayers would disagree with Mr Grimond's contention that "... the position which the civil and local government services have won for themselves is breathtaking—20 per cent increases in salary, inflationary-proof and non-contributory pensions, large tax-free terminal payments and so on ...".

But Mr Dryden says it cannot be haphazardly too frequently that the pay of civil servants at all grade levels is determined on the basis of close comparison in the rates currently being paid by employers outside the civil service for comparable work.

Nonsense! Hampshire County Council is advertising for another press officer to build up its public relations department ... at a salary far in excess of that which a journalist working on a provincial newspaper receives ... though the latter might reasonably argue that the civil servant's job is more demanding, calls for greater responsibility and professionalism, and therefore greater reward than his union has been able to obtain for him.

Salary standards set by local authorities and nationalized industries bear no relation to the going rate in private industry which is striving to keep its head above the waters of inflation and spiralling costs.

A leading article in Portsmouth's daily newspaper posed the question: "How many other professions and industries could, like provincial newspapers, testify to the fact that often it is local authorities and State institutions—like the BBC—which set the pace in the wages spiral, yet continually complain of being short of cash?"

Yours faithfully,
H. A. FAIRCLOTH, Editor,
The News,
Portsmouth,
September 18.

If it was dangerous for Civil Service conditions to fall materially behind those of the productive sector of the economy, how much more dangerous is it for the productive sector to fall behind the Civil Service? How can one warrant a maximum 16 per cent increase to working people with a cut off at the £8,500 level, when the retired Civil Service pensioner steams majestically on over the heads of all other pensioners, with his full annual index-linked increase funded out of the current budget? Fairly or otherwise, in an economy whose commanding heights are state dominated, the Civil Servant is seen as having more than a passing connexion with those disastrous policies that have resulted in our present plight.

However, intemperate John Dryden may consider Jo Grimond's remarks, he would do well to ponder the growing resentments of the majority of the community against the minority which he represents, of which those remarks are symptomatic. It does not always pay to insist on one's pound of flesh when the result is one is successful, is to mark oneself out so distinctly among one's fellow citizens in time of great national hardship.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Near Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire,
September 18.

From Mr Stanley Lodge
Sir, Whether or not he takes Mr Jo Grimond seriously Mr John Dryden will be mistaken if he fails to take seriously the growing concern at the rise of bureaucracy in general and in particular, at the spectacular rise in the cost of it.

No doubt an effort has been made to compare salary rates paid in the Civil Service with those paid outside, though one wonders how it is possible to make any such comparison, no doubt salaries take into account the benefits Mr Dryden mentions, but the fact remains that a shrinking number of people in the industrial and commercial wealth-producing categories are being called upon to sustain an increasing number of bureaucrats at what appears to be an unwarrantably increased cost.

Can industry and commerce pay for it? If not, what should be sacrificed? Some elements of bureaucratic expenditure—Wages, salaries and pensions in the private sector? Or, perhaps, private industry itself?

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY LODGE,
Red Oaks,
49 Beaufort Lane,
Bournemouth, Dorset,
September 18.

From Mrs Ann Plowden
Sir, Mr Grimond's article on bureaucracy (The Times, September 16) is particularly relevant to a recent decision by the East Berkshire Area Health Authority to close one of three local maternity units.

The hospital chosen has, by popular consent, the best maternity unit of them all, £50,000 was recently spent in updating it, and yet "they" are calmly proposing to close it down. Furthermore, at a time when public money is at a premium, £150,000 has already been allocated to improve the most derelict of the three, which is also in the most unsuitable environment. Such is the power of the bureaucratic system that none of the suggestions put forward at the only public meeting

Conditions in Cyprus
From Major General Sir Alec Bishop
Sir, Most people with experience of the situation in Cyprus as it has developed since 1963 will agree with the views expressed by Professor Buchanan and Major General Burgess in The Times of September 13. It is, however, reasonable to enquire why, despite our undertaking under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, we did nothing beyond making verbal protests when those provisions of the Constitution designed to safeguard the position of the Turkish Cypriot minority were disregarded by the Greek Cypriot Government from 1963 onwards.

As far as the present situation in the north of Cyprus is concerned, it is to be hoped that the Turkish authorities will permit, and indeed welcome entry to their area by the members of the Parliamentary Select Committee who are at present visiting the island to enable them to return home with an objective view of what these conditions really are.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC BISHOP,
Formerly British High Commissioner in Cyprus,
Combe Lodge,
Rye, Sussex,
September 13.

High Speed Train
From Mr Eric Merrill
Sir, May I make it clear that the reason why the Minister for Transport, Mr John Gilbert, gave an incorrect answer to a question in the House of Commons on August 4 (The Times Diary, September 16) was that, at short notice, he was inadvertently given wrong information by the British Railways Board.

The Department of the Environment were told that the prototype High Speed Train did not run empty twice daily between London and Bristol by an official at the Board who was not aware at the time of these additional runs. These were, and are being made, as part of the necessary evaluation trials. The information was provided by the Board in good faith, and there was no intention of misleading the Minister or the House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC MERRILL,
British Railways Board,
222 Marylebone Road, NW1,
September 17.

The traditional

Mass

From the Reverend Laurence Bright OP

Sir, Since the texts of the Tridionale rite and the new "Mass of Paul VI" are in all essentials identical, it is not at once obvious what all the fuss is about. The point surely is that they have become associated with opposed theological positions.

In the older form, as it was usually celebrated, a priest "said Mass", a congregation "heard" it. Language, gestures, dress all kept the two apart. Priestly power pointed to hierarchical authority on the one hand, faithful obedience on the other. In the newer form the priest, celebrated with him, the reality of their function being emphasized similarly by the style of language and gesture. The theology of the church in which such celebration points is of decisions made by people rather than for them, of the brotherhood in Christ no longer lost in the fatherhood of God.

Though the new rite was introduced to foster the latter theological emphasis, the connexion is not a necessary one. There are parishes where it is made to scabiose priestly authority as triumphant as at Downham Market, just as in its last days the Tridionale rite was celebrated as democratically as people wished. Nor is either theological position, so far as I know, heretical.

The irony of course lies in the suppression of the old rite by an appeal to authority in a form sacrificed to itself than to the new. No doubt the reasoning behind this is that the new cannot flourish while the old remains, on the analogy of comprehensive education, though I doubt if this is an analogy that would appeal. For myself, while I appreciate the need to suppress socially destructive institutions, I am more sceptical about the imposition of theology, even of one I approve. No great knowledge of church history is needed to tell one it doesn't always work.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE BRIGHT,
52 Lewin Road, SW16,
September 18.

From Mr Peter J. McGonigley
Sir, In any dispute it is the extremists who obtain maximum publicity and the affair at Downham Market is no exception. The fact that many Catholics are prepared to travel widely to this just Tridionale Mass only serves to illustrate a desire to hear the traditional liturgy as an occasional alternative.

The new liturgy introduced by Pope Paul is for the most part welcome, with a choice of furnishings, vestments, etc., an enhancement of the use of the vernacular an addition to Latin. This flexibility is for many everyday Catholics, like myself, a refreshing experience.

Since the new rites imply such a degree of liturgical tolerance it is a pity that this cannot be extended to embrace the celebration of the Tridionale Mass as an occasional alternative in parish worship. This way we could continue the renewal of Vatican II without completely neglecting the traditions that have inspired so many.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MCGONIGLEY,
The Spinney,
63 Grange Road,
Dorridge,
Solithol,
September 17.

From the Revd Dr A. P. Bird
Sir, It is a pity that your responsible leading article of today (September 18) should have been devoted to a statement to the effect that when a sterilization operation is indicated for therapeutic reasons the sole decision should lie with doctors and specialists, since "a purely clinical judgment is required and only those with the knowledge of the medical factors involved can make it".

There is an error here resulting from a confusion between the judgment a doctor is qualified to make about appropriate therapy on clinical grounds and the decision that the medical therapy indicated shall be applied. Only in exceptional circumstances, e.g., an unconscious patient requiring emergency treatment may the decision to carry out an operation pass from the patient or those responsible for him as a person into the hands, however capable, of those who are concerned with him as a patient.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BIRD,
The Queen's College,
Somerset Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham,
September 18.

From Mrs Susan Brooksbank
Sir, It strikes me as curiously inconsistent that a severely mentally handicapped girl should not be sterilized as it would "deprive the girl of a woman's right to reproduce". Whereas on the other hand, abortion denies a perfectly normal unborn child the right to life, let alone parenthood.

Yours in puzzlement,
SUSAN BROOKSBANK,
Hasfield Court,
Gloucestershire,
September 18.

Tuned to Moscow
From Mr Peter Richey
Sir, Bored by a concert this evening, I tuned by mistake to Radio Moscow, just in time for its "Glance at the British Scene". I recommend the programme to anyone whose credulity has survived the month or two since Helsinki. Whatever the topic—Uster, inflation, football violence—he will hear nothing but hostile jargon of the sort once reserved for countries at war with each other. It would be interesting to know the identity of the well-spoken Englishman who carries on where William Joyce left off.

Yours sincerely,
PETER RICHEY,
57 Sloane Gardens, SW1,
September 9.

"Svenska Dagbladet"
From Mr Karl-Axel Tunberger
Sir, Permit me to join Mr Niels Nordlund in his protest against the description "A Special Correspondent" has given in your columns (The World's Press, September 15) of Svenska Tidende and Svenska Dagbladet. According to him Svenska Dagbladet is vehemently anti-socialist and so pronounced in its conservatism that many readers have been afraid of opening it in buses and trams. It is also "too frequently" libelling individuals and organizations. Is it likely, Sir, that such a newspaper would be, in your special correspondent's words, "considered vital to decision-makers in the Nordic capitals and abroad"?

Yours sincerely,
KARL-AXEL TUNBERGER,
Deputy Editor,
Svenska Dagbladet,
Stockholm.

From Mr John Hart
Sir, It was long ago shown by Galileo (wrote A. E. Housman) "that in order to boil eggs by whirling them round your head in a sling, as the Babylonians did, it is necessary to be a Babylonian". Can it also be that, in order to design and build a 12-knot trimaran, as the ancient Greeks did, it is first necessary to be an ancient Greek?

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
JOHN HART,
Malvern College, Malvern,
Worcestershire,
Sept. 17.

WIFE-BEATING IS NO MUSIC HALL JOKE

More violence, perhaps, occurs within the family than in all the rawls and robberies that happen outside it. The strongest feelings are concentrated here, and the emotional and physical difficulties of escape are greater than they are in most other situations. To social problems is more difficult for external agencies to assist, or even to become aware of. The select committee on violence in the family, which has been looking initially at the question of wife-beating, "regrets how few established facts there are and how little research is going on. But it mentions in its report today an estimate that in Wales alone there may be 5,000 battered wives every year, a hundredth of all the married women here.

The report adds, venturing to metaphor, that "several witnesses talked in terms of the tip an iceberg, and this seems to be correct". But an iceberg is at its discontinuous with the movement around it, while wife-beating is an extreme of marital

behaviour that shades into tolerable conduct, at a point that varies depending on the expectations and endurance of the wife. This creates special problems in identifying and making legal and social provision for the problem. Real dilemmas of privacy are involved. The degree of brutality that some marriages can sustain without disintegrating is remarkable, and is not simply a measure of the limited alternatives that many wives face.

It is partly so, however. A wife who is dependent on her husband for money and shelter, especially if she has children and is not prepared to abandon them, will put up with a great deal. Whatever safeguards are available through the law, she will be reluctant to make use of them while she still hopes to save the marriage.

The number of such refugees has increased greatly in a very few years, as much through the efforts of voluntary organizations as through official action. The report mentions twenty-nine pro-

jects in being, with at least twenty-three others in the process of being set up. But it recommends that there should be some 5,000 places of this kind up and down the country, which is plainly cut of the question in the immediate future. Some of the existing centres are already in financial difficulties.

The more fundamental problems of prevention and control are harder to come to grips with, and lead the committee into some rather remote and heterogeneous proposals, including advertising campaigns against alcohol, school instruction on marital conflict and that long-sought goal, the reform of the Scottish divorce law. There is reason to doubt whether the law can do quite as much in this field as they hope. But there is no reason to quarrel with the underlying theme of many of their proposals, that there is too much indifference today to a problem which is still too often thought of in terms of Punch and Judy or the Music Hall.

elective schools in Russia: how the system works

From the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Novosibirsk City Soviet of Working People's Deputies

After reading a recent Times article, which carried an article of G. Borley on special schools, I am tempted to say that it is possible for public education, at least in the Soviet Union, to remain indifferent, because this article concerns my city, by the way, the largest in Siberia, and, though somewhat tardily, decided to write to you.

Having seen a few months' work in Acadgorodok, Novosibirsk, writes Dr Borley in his article (March 11) "Selective Schools in Russia". "I was interested in Mr S. Andrews' question (1) regarding special schools in the USSR and the reply of Dunstan (March 7). Mr Dunstan is the more or less official view about special schools, being major reasons for the existence of special schools."

My experience of Novosibirsk is a large number of special schools exist, e.g. English, Music, as well as the famous selective mathematical-Physical School, a third important reason is the existence of special schools for children of the national minorities.

These special schools seemed to have to do with national or social, certainly neither of the latter even mentioned; they appeared by and simply to be the aspirations of the rising and privileged, to get the best for their children. I must me, so to speak, slightly respect Dr Borley. We strive to the best for all our children, only those of the "privilegedocracy" he invented. As early as 1917, by a decree of the Russian Council of Ministers, day schools of general education were opened where a number of subjects were to be taught in a language. These schools are not to ensure their graduates technical mastery of a foreign language, but to ensure the national branches of the national science, technology and

establishment of special schools was really dictated by an economic need. No "ambitions" of parents, naturally, no. Dr Borley writes, naturally, number of special schools exist in Novosibirsk, as elsewhere in our country, but not at all for the sake of a "Soviet elite".

My School No 130 with a number of subjects being taught in

English is located in our Acadgorodok, where there are no factories or plants, but there are many scientific workers. Naturally, the school pupils are mainly the children of scientists and employees, while those of workers constitute a mere 5 per cent. But at School No 70, where a number of subjects are taught in French and which is located in the industrial zone of the city, the children number 257, and employees—261.

Of the 680 students admitted in 1974 to the theatrical, choreographic, musical, and cultural schools of Novosibirsk, 484 are of worker and collective farmer background.

Over 70 per cent of the pupils of the city's music schools are also the children of workers and collective farmers. The figures show, one can hardly arrive at the conclusions which Dr Borley made. In our school enrolment policy, the emphasis is not on whose children they are, but on ensuring that children having an aptitude in this or that subject could best develop their talents.

A few words about the specialized mathematical-physical boarding school attached to the Novosibirsk State University. The Soviet Government, taking into account the fast-growing needs of the national economy and seeking to improve the training of young people who have displayed brilliant gifts for mathematics, physics or biology, back in 1953 deemed it expedient to set up such physico-mathematical schools in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Novosibirsk. The territory of the USSR was divided into four zones. The zone of our Novosibirsk school covers Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

This school is an educational institution of a new type. We enrol teenagers who have won in the Olympiads annually held in the territories and regions of our zone. Teaching is conducted under special extended curricula which approximate university study programs. Lectures are delivered by academicians, professors and assistant professors. Practical studies proceed under the guidance of research workers from the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and teachers from the university. All the students undergo practical training in the city's research institutes. The school has only the 8th, 9th and 10th (graduating) forms.

To enter the school, one has to

win the three rounds of an Olympiad. The third, final round is held in Acadgorodok. It is preceded by three weeks' studies in a summer camp, where the children listen to the lectures read by leading scientists, train in solving very complex problems, and take part in the work of scientific clubs, with spells of rest in a pine forest, bathing, and visits to theatres. The upkeep of the camp plus fares to Acadgorodok are financed by the State.

In eleven years, as many as 2,120 young people have finished this school. Four-fifths of the active leavers each year enter Novosibirsk University and the remainder become students of other Soviet institutions of higher learning.

What is the student composition of the school now? The enrolment includes 578 children of 21 nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Uzbeks, Kazakh, Jews, Armenians, etc. Among them, the children of workers and collective farmers are 254; employees, 162; technicians and engineers, 105; pensioners, 13; orphans, 9 and the children of scientists, 3. Perhaps Dr Borley would exclaim: "Look, how few scientists' children they admit to this special school!" But, in admitting children to such schools, we guide ourselves neither by the social status of pupils, nor the "ambitions" of parents.

Our sole criterion in selection is the gifts of a child. For, the early purposeful education and training of a bright teenager is of great benefit to society: he more quickly dispays his talents.

Olympiads and the democratic method for an extensive search for talents among the popular masses have been fully justified. We have found very many gifted teenagers in both cities and remote Siberian villages who, for example, studied higher mathematics in the 7th form. Why should we not search for such people and help them energetically to develop? For, such youth is the golden fund of any state!

I think that Dr Borley, having spent "a few months" in Novosibirsk's Acadgorodok, could have described our experience so as to benefit British society, without distorting the essence of the matter. Yours respectfully,
LEONID F. KOLESNIKOV,
Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Novosibirsk City Soviet of Working People's Deputies,
630099 Novosibirsk,
Krasnyi Prospekt, 34,
September 9.

The Greek trimere

From Mr J. F. Wellcome

Sir, Your readers may be interested in the performance calculations I have made recently for a Greek trimere under one propulsion. Assuming a 20th century 35 tons displacement propelled by 170 oarsmen, these show that a crew of fit oarsmen rowing in an efficient fashion could achieve a maximum speed of about 13.5 knots under the order of 12 knots require only half the maximum power output and could probably be sustained for several hours, whilst speeds of the order of nine knots require only 25 per cent of maximum power and could be sustained more or less indefinitely.

Obviously my calculations are speculative in nature as there is no accurate record of the hull forms of ancient Greek galleys. It is clear that the performance under oars could be much better than Mr Leach supposes (letter September 12) and I see no reason to doubt Mr Morrison's contention (September 6) that the fastest trimere were recorded at average speeds approaching 12 knots. What Mr Leach appears to have forgotten is the speed-advantage that goes with sheer size in all classes of ship. An eight is faster than a sculler and, by the same token, a trimere would be faster than an eight.

I would agree entirely with Mr Morrison—these boats were designed for war propulsion—they were of quite the wrong proportions for a craft under sail. Yours sincerely,
J. F. WELLCOME,
Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics,
The University,
Southampton,
September 12.

From Mr John Hart
Sir, It was long ago shown by Galileo (wrote A. E. Housman) "that in order to boil eggs by whirling them round your head in a sling, as the Babylonians did, it is necessary to be a Babylonian". Can it also be that, in order to design and build a 12-knot trimere, as the ancient Greeks did, it is first necessary to be an ancient Greek?

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
JOHN HART,
Malvern College, Malvern,
Worcestershire,
Sept. 17.

Rugby Union

Anglo-Welsh league

'not in best interests'

rt sentiment
Balding

g May Hill
r to Nobilia

years, will certainly not continue for the rest of this year. The trend will be reversed," he said. "It will give details of how the Japanese automobile industry intended to reduce its exports but said he understood that both deliveries and stock inventories would be reduced."

When reminded that the Japanese car manufacturers issued a statement yesterday that they would not voluntarily abide by a system of voluntary restraints, Mr. Shore refused comment.

He also like to see something further as the situation of the future in 1977, because this has been the subject of discussion as well and we have not completed talks."

Failure to penetrate the Japanese market was partly due to the situation of the British motor industry and its inability to meet both domestic and foreign demand.

"But I think it would be wrong to single out the British industry's performance in the Japanese market because the small number of cars sold in the Japanese market is an experience shared by all manufacturers in the Western world."

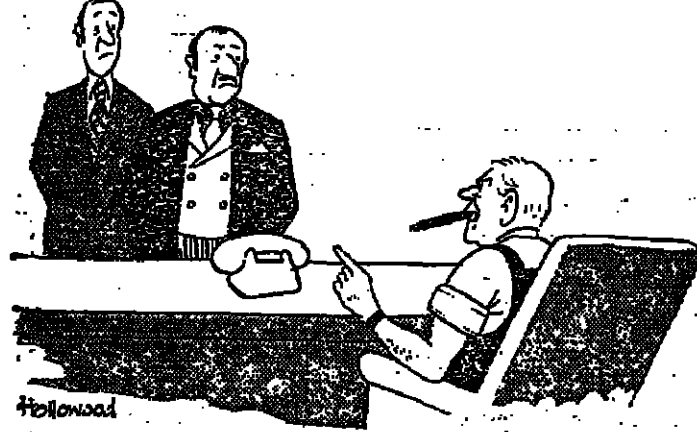
Mr. Shore said he believed that Japanese car sales would have to drop below 10,000 a month for the rest of the year.

"I am not proposing to do the arithmetic at the moment, but it would be a considerable reduction."

	Bank buy	Bank sell
Australia s	40.70	1.64
Austria Sch	70.00	2.25
Belgium Fr	56.75	24.05
Canada s	2.18	2.15
Denmark Kr	1.90	42.60
Finland Mk	1.15	7.90
France Fr	9.55	9.25
Germany DM	5.60	5.40
Holland f	70.75	67.50
Hongkong s	10.75	10.35
Italy Lr	1,560.00	1,595.00
Japan Y	650.00	625.00
Netherlands Gld	17.00	16.35
Norway Kr	12.00	11.65
Portugal Esc	12.00	57.25
Spain Ptas	16.00	1.71
Sweden Kr	125.35	120.25
Switzerland Fr	5.25	5.60
Turkey Lr	2.13	2.08
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.25	38.75

Rates for small denominated bank notes only
 as supplied previously by Barclay's
 Bank International and Colonial Bank
 Supply to travellers, churches and other
 foreign currency holders.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE



"... eventually give way to the workers... via such worthy concepts as flexible participation, cooperative coordination and job democracy."

When the workers' takeover comes

The latest issue of *Money Why* magazine contains a number of important pointers for potential worker-investors.

Perhaps you don't know what a worker-investor is. The concept is a novel one and arises from the growing habit of workers to stage a do-it-yourself takeover operation and start running the show on their own, without being cluttered up with unnecessary top management.

The details differ widely from situation to situation, but the underlying trend is self-evident and its implications clear: not only must the worker consider the nature and remuneration of the work he is expected to do, but also before signing on he must take careful note of what is likely to be in it for him in the event of a sudden appropriation of the company's assets by the workers.

The whole idea is a natural part of the process whereby private investors give way to "shareholders" who give way to "worker-investors" who turn eventually give way to the workers, and only the workers, via such worthy concepts as flexible participation, cooperative coordination and job democracy.

Money Why article provides a useful reference point for the worker-investor and concentrates on a number of typical examples and their possibilities.

Duckbilled Platypus Exploration: This Australian mining house, which showed an exotic growth a few years back, also reveals the pitfalls involved in the mining sector.

From the heady beginnings when reports of enormous quantities of nickel, molybdenum, coal, and manganese shales were constantly being flashed over the telephones, the worker-investor who had left playing his cards till too late would now find himself in possession of a very deep hole with a brass bedstead at the bottom, plus the prospect of digging even deeper before he hits anything at all, even water, the company having also run out of shovels in the meantime. A classic case of neither having one's cake nor eating it.

Cogg and Sprckett: A Midlands engineering company,

Fixed interest investment

Government's man in the market

September morning in the City, and there are dark clouds over the graceful domes above the looming mass of the Bank of England. Just round the corner in Moorgate, a comfortable two-battered room, the portraits of past partners in the offices of stockbrokers Mullens and Cogg almost visibly deplore the pop music drifting in at the open windows.

On the entrance of Thomas Anthony Gore Browne, First Broker to the National Debt Commissioners, it mysteriously stops. It was in any case the wrong time: it should have been the British Grenadiers.

For the Government Broker comes of an army family and is, by long-abandoned but not forgotten tradition, an army man. But he has few regrets about his forward-looking move from the Guards to the City almost 30 years ago. "I've been very lucky," he says.

In part his luck lay in the opportunities for wide-ranging experience which arose with Mullens, the stockbroker firm he joined in 1948. The senior partner at Mullens has been Government Broker since the end of the eighteenth century

and the top hats which all the partners of the firm still wear are but an outward sign of its venerable traditions.

However, Mullens has plenty of business other than that which its senior partner and his assistant transact as agents of the Bank of England.

So Mr Gore Browne was set to remedy the deficiencies in a legal and military education with five years of dealing with banks and discount houses, experience which he classifies as "quite invaluable". After that there was a spell of looking after ordinary shares for the firm's customers, so that, by the time of his appointment as assistant to the then Government Broker in 1963, he had a useful view of investment markets overall.

Last year, on the retirement of Sir Peter Daniel, he took over as senior partner.

At their most basic the functions of the Government Broker are to superintend the operations of the market in gilts (government stock), and to help finance the government debt by sales of new stock. In addition, he sometimes acts as an agent of the monetary policy decided by the Treasury and the Bank

of England, by affecting the trend—or, at any rate, the pace—of interest rate changes through his operations in the gilt-edged market.

With issues of government stock continuously coming up for redemption, the first of Mr Gore Browne's functions is to buy in stock which is near to maturity and to ensure that there is available longer-dated stock into which the investors thus relieved of their investments may reinvest the proceeds.

Almost one third of the government stock now in issue is due for redemption within the next five years, so that this of itself is a task of some size.

In a mechanistically perfect world, stock due for redemption this year would be replaced by issues with redemption dates into the second decade of the next century; but since investors tend to have particular preferences and requirements, the Government Broker's operation in fact assumes the characteristics of a slow shuffle forward of maturity dates.

Into the range of maturity rates, running and redemption yields which are available on government stock—something

for everyone", says Mr Gore Browne—a new issue is from time to time inserted to help fund the government borrowing requirement. These new issues are known as the "tap stocks", and their issue is the second function of the Government Broker.

He decides, in conjunction with the Bank of England, upon the timing and the terms of the stocks and feeds them into the market, adjusting the price from time to time so that it becomes necessary to set things moving.

In both of these capacities the Government Broker, as the agent of the Bank of England, acts to encourage investors to put their money into government stock. In the knowledge of this overriding objective, the market tends to view such of his activities as comes to his notice—which are few—with some suspicion, looking for the bluff and double bluff.

Interpretation is further complicated by the Bank's tendency sometimes to use the Government Broker's activities in the market as a means of regulating the trend of interest rates. Thus there was a long period in the early months of this year

when no new short-dated "tap" stock was issued, so that demand at the short end of the market could be satisfied only out of existing issues, prices rose—and yields fell in line with the Bank's wishes.

But it is plain enough that the extent to which the Government Broker can determine the trend of interest rates is limited, given the existence of a multitude of factors beyond his control.

These functions apart, Mr Gore Browne also regulates the new issues queue, ensuring that companies or corporations calling over themselves to their mutual detriment; and he is an ex-officio member of the Stock Exchange Council.

It is obvious that, quietly, he derives much pleasure from his place at the heart of the City machine with all its attendant responsibilities—down to the four times daily top-hatted collectors with colleagues at the Bank. Yet the two sons who are following in his footsteps have chosen not the City, but the Guards.

Adrienne Gleeson Mr Thomas Gore

Insurance



Problems peculiar to flat-dwellers

Most of the articles written about household insurances are for house owners. But owners of flats can be in a difficult position—since they have only a long lease and do not own the freehold of the site. Not all insurance men appreciate their problems.

Naturally, it is usually the responsibility of the company owning the freehold (which I shall call the freeholder) to insure. But many leases are vague on this point. A lease may simply state that the freeholder will insure for fire and whatever other perils it considers appropriate. And there is not necessarily an obligation on the freeholder to rebuild.

Often, therefore, a flat-owner is very much in the hands of the freeholder—and thus may not know whether the insurance cover is sufficiently wide, or whether the insurance has been arranged for the full cost of rebuilding. This is a particularly important point in these days of soaring building costs.

The freeholder may be co-operative by giving information on these points; but that is not a foregone conclusion. Should the whole building be destroyed, but the insurance money is insufficient to rebuild it, the freeholder will be obliged to divide the policy proceeds

equitably among the flat-owners; but that may not amount to much in return for the disappearance of your home and investment.

So far, so good. The snag is that when you start talking to an insurance company it is likely to want the full rate of premium on the figure which you are insuring—despite the fact that this is really only a form of long-stop insurance, and will pay out little or nothing when you rebuild.

Many insurance companies will want to charge you £24p per £100 insured, although it would be possible to obtain a lower rate with help of a good broker. In practice, of course, there could be "double insurance" on your flat—with the freeholder paying a full rate of premium on the whole building, and you paying premium for your own flat.

Provided the freeholder's insurance is adequate to meet the cost of rebuilding, you will be able to claim the sum insured under your own policy. The latter is only a long-stop, and comes into play if and when the freeholder's insurance does not give you proper protection.

Insurers appreciate this difficulty, but will be reluctant to

reduce the premium charged to you unless they have fairly full details of the insurance which the freeholder has arranged, and can assess whether the sum insured on the whole building is adequate.

And, of course, your reason for wanting to take out supplementary insurance may be the fact that you cannot obtain satisfactory answers to your inquiries in this area. After all, if the freeholder's insurance is quite adequate, there is little point in you spending money on your own insurance—apart from the liability cover which is provided.

You may, however, be able to extend the insurance so as to obtain cover for the cost of living elsewhere temporarily after a fire, or for the cost of moving to the cover already provided by the policy covering the contents of your flat.

If the freeholder will give details of the insurance in force, your own insurers may well be prepared to reduce the rate of premium which they want to charge you. If, however, you make little progress, at least you may be able to find out with which company the freeholder has insured the building.

You can then approach that company for your own insurance. Provided it can trace the details of the freeholder's insurance in its files, and you can help to show that the sum insured is adequate for rebuilding, your own insurance cost should be reduced.

John Drummond

Two new funds

After the August downturn in gross unit trust sales, which were some 55m lower at £18.7m (net sales were virtually unchanged at £12.3m), the industry appears to be making a comeback this month.

The improvement in September sales will get an additional boost from the launch of new unit trusts, including the new £750 million investment in 750 units, which, at 50p, works out at £37.5m.

Barclays' Unicorn International's new Unicorn Domestic Unit Trust sales, quoted in dollars and in sterling, have a turnover from the United Kingdom arm of the offshore fund industry—it is designed for international investors looking for a long-term spread.

There is nothing new about specialist funds in general, and energy funds in particular. As

Motor insurance

The penalty of belting up...

The whole question of the use of seat belts in a car has become clearer over the past few months.

One insurance company has performed a service for the industry by taking a case to the Court of Appeal. The result was that three Lord Justices decided unanimously that for a passenger in the front seat of a car not to wear a seat belt constitutes contributory negligence.

This means that if the passenger is injured and claims from the driver of the car (who, of course, is obliged by law to be insured for this type of claim), he cannot expect to receive as much compensation as if he had been wearing a seat belt.

Until the Law Reform (Contributory Negligence) Act 1945, anybody claiming compensation was found to be contributory negligent if he was injured by his own fault was debarred from receiving any compensation at all from the defendant. Since then, a court has been required to apportion blame where the evidence has suggested that this was a just and equitable course. And then damages are correspondingly reduced.

The difficulty with seat belts is that a passenger sitting in a car is generally in no way responsible for the accident itself. That responsibility may well be placed on the driver of the car in which he is travelling, with the driver of another car, or some body else on the road and so on.

Lord Denning split the subject into two parts—the cause of the accident, and the cause of the damage.

Usually, an accident is caused by bad driving, poor maintenance of the car, etc.—outside the control of the front seat passenger. But the damage may be caused partly by the bad driving and so on and partly by the failure of the passenger to wear a seat belt. Lord Denning said that if the plaintiff was to blame in not wearing a seat belt, his damages should be reduced to such an extent as the court found just and equitable.

Lord Denning pointed out that it is compulsory for every car (registered after January 1, 1965) to be fitted with seat belts. Parliament, therefore, must have thought it sensible to urge that everyone should do so, or not, as he pleases.

Of course, there are some people who do not wear seat belts on the grounds that they would be less likely to be injured in a crash, or that the car in an accident than if they were strapped in. On the evidence, Lord Denning thought they would be wrong. The chances of being injured

if not wearing a seat belt are about four times greater than if you are wearing one.

Other suggestions made along the line of risk of accident—that it is not necessary to wear a seat belt on a car only when the road is high-speed driving in fog on a dark night—were rejected by Lord Denning on the ground that there is an accident every time on the road.

By how much would the damages be reduced? In individual cases, very rough guide somewhere between 25 and 50 per cent. In some cases, it is that failure to wear a seat belt made no difference to the injuries sustained. That, even though the driver is liable as a result of not being wrong.

On many occasions the available evidence to show that, on failure to wear a seat belt, a significant difference in the injuries sustained is not a result of not being wrong.

By no means can the available evidence clear-cut as that. In fact, the evidence simply indicates that to wear a seat belt makes a considerable difference almost certainly, would have been less severe if a driver, although it still have been some 25 per cent.

Here I should mention that damages can only where the cause of the accident is somebody else. In there are many cases where the driver was not at fault, there was no negligence, no compensation claimed.

Insurance companies foot the bills for damages. The injured person not wearing a seat belt is anxious to pay as little as possible.

Motorists, therefore, urge their passengers to wear seat belts. No contract out of his passenger (although possible in the past seems clear that who fail to wear seat belts are injured have the payment of insurance company.

Investment trust valuations

Company	Date of Valuation	Annual Dividend	Net Asset Value after deducting prior charges	Market Value
VALUATION MONTHLY				
113.3 Alliance	31.8.75	5.25	220.1	
113.4 Capital & National	31.8.75	2.5	119.4	
6.7 Alliance	28.8.75	2.5	68.0	
6.8 Alliance	28.8.75	2.4	68.9	
6.9 Direct Spanish Telecom	27.8.75	1.7	91.0	
11.5 Dundee & London	28.8.75	1.7	91.0	
6.7 Birmingham Def Est	28.8.75	4.55	214.5	
6.7 First Scottish American	28.8.75	2.5	119.4	
6.8 Grange	28.8.75	1.474	77.0	
6.9 Guardian	28.8.75	3.08	101.1	
6.10 Investment Trust Corporation	28.8.75	1.7	91.0	
6.11 Investors' Club	28.8.75	1.7	91.0	
11.5 Jardine Japan	31.8.75	0.85	113.2	
5.1 Kingsley	28.8.75	1.75	91.0	
11.5 London & Montreal	28.8.75	1.7	91.0	
14.7 London & Provincial	28.8.75	3.58	180.5	
6.3 Mercantile Investment	28.8.75	2.4	107.7	
6.4 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.5 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.6 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.7 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.8 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.9 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.10 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.11 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.12 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.13 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.14 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.15 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.16 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.17 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.18 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.19 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.20 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.21 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.22 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.23 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.24 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.25 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.26 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.27 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.28 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.29 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.30 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.31 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.32 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.33 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.34 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.35 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.36 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.37 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.38 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.39 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.40 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.41 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.42 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.43 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.44 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.45 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.46 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.47 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.48 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.49 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.50 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.51 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.52 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.53 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.54 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.55 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.56 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.57 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.58 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.59 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.60 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.61 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.62 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.63 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.64 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.65 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.66 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.67 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.68 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.69 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.70 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.71 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.72 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.73 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.74 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.75 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.76 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.77 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.78 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.79 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.80 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.81 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.82 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.83 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.84 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.85 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.86 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.87 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.88 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.89 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.90 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.91 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.92 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.93 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.94 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.95 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.96 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.97 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.98 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
6.99 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	
7.0 Overseas Investment	28.8.75	2.1	107.7	

total assets less current liabilities m.	Company	Date of Valuation	Annual Dividend	Net Asset Value after deducting prior-charges market-value
11.4	Lazard Bros & Co Ltd			78.1
11.7	Embankment	31.7.75	1.95	141.0
33.8	Chobson	31.8.75	3.1	141.0
33.8	Romey	31.8.75	2.1	95.2
14.8	Martin Currie & Co CA			
14.8	Amesities & Co	31.8.75	2.4	113.6
14.8	St. Andrew	31.8.75	3.25	122.5
17.1	Scottish Eastern	31.8.75	2.8	122.5
23.3	Scottish Ontario	31.8.75	9.7	132.9
43.3	Securities Trust of Scotland	31.8.75	4.7	122.8
23.3	Western Canada	31.8.75	11.5	523.5
32.8	Caledonian	31.8.75	*1.3	77.0
32.8	Thames Valley	31.8.75	*1.35	77.0
32.8	Glenview	31.8.75	*2.1	769.1
32.8	Glenmuir	31.8.75	*1.35	70.3
32.8	Scottish & Commercial	31.8.75	1.0	771.0
32.8	Scottish Western	31.8.75	*2.0	93.2
32.8	Second Great Northern	31.8.75	*1.5	55.5
32.8	Nordic Ltd			
32.8	Shinncliffe	31.8.75	@1.3	770.5
4.6	Equity Mutual Funds Ltd			
4.6	Equity Mutual Fund	22.8.75	5.4225	136.6
4.6	do Gov Loan Sbk 1994	22.8.75	2.925	73.2
4.6	do Deferred Sbk	22.8.75	2.475	592.0
7.1	Equity Income	22.8.75	7.035	770.3
15.1	Schwab Wang Group			
15.1	Ashdown	31.8.75	2.925	142.9
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988/93	31.8.75	2.475	£100.10
22.3	Broadstone	31.8.75	5.09	100.0
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988/93	31.8.75	2.450	£100.00
22.3	Continental & Industrial	31.8.75	4.5	205.4
22.3	Trans-Canada	31.8.75	4.5	205.4
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988/93	31.8.75	2.450	£100.00
22.3	Westpool	31.8.75	12.3	103.2
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988/93	31.8.75	15.09	103.2
22.3	Stewart Fidd Managers Ltd			
22.3	Scottish American	31.8.75	1.75	70.3
22.3	Scottish European	31.8.75	1.1	21.4
22.3	Touché Rouman & Co			
22.3	Atlas Electrical & General	29.8.75	1.15	57.0
22.3	Barings	31.8.75	1.3	60.8
22.3	CLIP	29.8.75	1.725	58.2
22.3	Cedar	29.8.75	1.7	58.2
22.3	City of London Brewery	31.8.75	2.0	99.1
22.3	Continental Commercial	29.8.75	11.07	110.7
22.3	Industrial & General	29.8.75	1.74	51.8
22.3	International	29.8.75	1.74	51.8
22.3	Solers	29.8.75	2.04	775.8
22.3	Standard	29.8.75	3.525	149.8
22.3	Trustee Corporation	29.8.75	2.56	70.5
22.3	Trustee Corporation	29.8.75	2.56	140.1
VALUATION THREE-MONTHLY				
22.3	London Atlantic	31.8.75	1.75	51.7
22.3	London Scottish American	31.8.75	3.35	128.7
22.3	Seaboard Industrial	31.7.75	2.7	60.3
22.3	United States Petroleum	31.7.75	2.12	60.3
22.3	do Gov Loan Sbk 1993	31.7.75	£5.00	£95.40
22.3	City Financial Administrators Ltd			
22.3	Ameri Securities Ltd	17.7.75		74.5
22.3	General Funds	22.8.75	3.25	149.0
22.3	Investing in Success	28.8.75		119.0
22.3	Investing in Success			
22.3	Drp 25p	6.8.75	2.077	129.0
22.3	Dreyfus Overseas Portfolio Mgmt			
22.3	Dreyfus Premier	29.8.75	5.0	228.7
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988	29.8.75	27.50	£141.70
22.3	do A Gov Loan 1988	29.8.75	27.50	£141.70
22.3	Dreyfus Consolidated	29.8.75	3.45	170.0
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988	29.8.75	27.50	£136.00
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988	29.8.75	27.50	£136.00
22.3	do B Gov Ln 1994	29.8.75	27.50	£141.00
22.3	Dreyfus Commercial	29.8.75	3.35	145.3
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988	29.8.75	27.50	£136.00
22.3	English & International	29.8.75	9.15	101.1
22.3	do Gov Loan 1988	29.8.75	27.00	£122.60
22.3	Colt Securities Ltd 25p	29.8.75	5.8	27.7
22.3	British Industries & Gen Dev 25p	29.8.75	2.7	115.1
22.3	do Gov Loan 1994	29.8.75	27.50	£127.90
22.3	British Australian	29.8.75	3.75	38.5
22.3	City & Foreign		3.75	38.7
22.3	East of Scotland Investment Mngers			
22.3	Aberdeen	30.8.75	3.35	142.5
22.3	Dominion & General	31.8.75	4.4625	129.0
22.3	Pentland	31.8.75	2.65	110.8
22.3	Electra Group			
22.3	Electra	30.8.75	4.2	150.0
22.3	do Gov Loan 1985/90	30.8.75	25.25	£122.90
22.3	Electra	30.8.75	19.0	85.3
22.3	do Gov Loan 1987/91	30.8.75	27.0	£102.3
22.3	Telephone	30.8.75	25.50	£11.10
22.3	do Gov Loan 1987/91	30.8.75	25.00	£99.70
22.3	Temple Bar	30.8.75	4.5	£123.4
22.3	do Gov Loan 1985/90	30.8.75	23.75	£27.10
22.3	Telewest Services Ltd			
22.3	Joe Holdings	29.8.75	1.9	54.7
22.3	Major Structural	29.8.75	1.8375	60.5
22.3	Merchants	29.8.75	1.8	89.4

* Applies to Ordinary/A Ordinary only. as-adjusted for scrip issue. W=weighted for rights issue. I=company will announce year-end or interim results. V=valuation two monthly. n=not available. @=includes special dividend.

Convertible stocks are treated as fully converted at the rate for the next conversion date, or where a figure is marked "x" as prior charge; warrants and subscription rights are treated as exercised, except where a figure is marked "w".

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Investor's week

Market optimistic • Doubts on shareholder protection

Equity market took off in a rush after the Quarterly Report from the Bank of England had lent support to the view that prospects for over-inflation in the United Kingdom are better than for the time being.

Market indices gained 7.9 per cent over the week. The unit trust and pension funds bought and sold towards the end of the week there were signs of two-way trade so sadly misnamed markets.

Further rise in the coming week is likely, but the institutions have shown themselves unable to chase the shares, so I would expect them to withdraw, albeit temporarily, as they have been quietly, but not to absorb the new shares without any problems.

Shares have been the one to rise, but the one to fall, and prices would have un-

pleasant implications for producer costs and therefore for share prices.

The decision of the leading unit trust group M & G to pull out of the City's two shareholder protection organisations over the lack of effective action in the Distillers case has a storm in a tea cup. It also raises some fundamental doubts about the future and even, dare one say it, the desirability of organised shareholder protection by the big on behalf of the small.

On the face of it, resignation of Mr David Hargrave, M & G's investment director, from his position as chairman of the investment protection committee of the Association of Unit Trust Managers and hence his resignation from the Bank of England's institutional shareholders' committee, is the result of two things.

These are the inability of a

committee of institutional shareholders to reach any agreement over Distillers and the fact that M & G was losing too much of the valuable time of its active investment experts.

A simple compromise suggestion by M & G is that rather than a standing protection committee an ad hoc one could be formed to meet each new problem.

However, the frustration goes deeper than that. M & G claims that the protection committees have yet to score a success.

Certainly the possibly conflicting loyalties of the institutions who are also fund managers could create problems. And an over-riding consideration which is acquiring prominence is whether successful management groups should stay in their own fields or in investment situations they have managed to avoid—and which they haven't the managerial skills to solve.

Calmer waters for the lifeboat

A number of secondary issues at least there is now some real light at the end of the tunnel. It is unlikely that the proposed rescue operation which has been launched in the wake of the dot and County Securities case by the Bank of England and the clearing banks will itself do fully in the immediate future, but by the end of this year a number of more important recipients of support can expect to be of the clutches of the rescue committee.

Perhaps most significant of all has been the progress made by Bowmaker, one of the leading financial houses. Unlike other companies, Bowmaker had stock fairly scrupulously to its traditional credit business, resisting the temptation during the halcyon days of the early 1970s to act off-balance sheet.

It has thus avoided most of the problems of huge loss provisions faced by others and to extent has always looked to be among the first to recover. Even so, Bowmaker faced along with the rest in depositors turned their backs on the bank, and it had to depend on financial institutions which lacked the status clearing banks of accepting.

Its response has been to retrench hard. Its balance sheet total has been reduced by about a third in the past year and a half on the fundamental philosophy that if it could show the world that the scope of its business was conservative in balance-sheet terms it would be much better placed to return to the money markets for funds again.

This, indeed, has been a widespread philosophy among other houses. Bowmaker has had the advantage of a positive cash flow which has enabled it to progressively reduce its "lifeboat" dependence from its peak of £90m; and by last week it had reached the point where it was able to announce that it had arranged to borrow £20m of three year funds.

This in turn will enable it to repay short-term deposits which had drawn from the "lifeboat" further strengthening its ability to present a clean face to would-be depositors. The loan, and others which are under negotiation, can be seen primarily as a vote of confidence in the measures Bowmaker has so far taken.

How successfully the Bowmaker pattern might be followed by others is an open question, however. It is a feature of the biggest support

recipients—UDT, First National Finance, Mercantile Credit and Keyser, Ullmann—that they have all been heavily involved in property. Liability in present circumstances to dispose of property portfolios is proving a serious hindrance to many companies' ability to retrench.

Keyser Ullmann has made some progress towards repaying the "lifeboat" funds as a result of its internal efforts and estimates that by the end of the financial year it will be entirely cash, but others have not been so fortunate.

Mercantile Credit, for instance, has taken the view that it will be able to contemplate long-term growth only within the context of a clearing bank and has agreed to sell out to Barclays.

Once within Barclays, one can assume that Mercantile's funding problems will be over and that its "lifeboat" support of some £150m will be fairly promptly repaid.

But while the virtual removal of three major companies from the list of support candidates is heartening, there remains the inner core problem of UDT and First National Finance. For these two it looks as though there is a long hard struggle yet to come.

Taxation

10-day for working wives

There is a time limit for income on the horizon which is sufficiently important to interrupt the series of special transfer tax. October the deadline for working wives and their husbands who are contemplating either electing for separate taxation or drawing a claim already

was only a few years ago 73 to be exact that the tax laws first acknowledged half-husbandly financial independence of a wife by allowing her to be separately taxed. Her husband's, I say half-husbandly, with feeling, because investment income is still of his belonging to the husband and has to be aggregated as income.

Word of warning: it is not beneficial to go for separate taxation just because it is a reasonable advance for those at the upper end of the income scale and, certainly, it is not better for those at the lower end.

On the other hand, there will be many marginal cases where incomes are neither high nor low which will require some arithmetic before decision.

The benefit of opting for separate taxation lies in the fact that the wife's earnings are taxed separately from her husband's and therefore included in his income for rate tax purposes. If earnings are large enough to pay higher rate tax but overall there would be saving.

Answer to the question of not to make the election is not found by simply adding levels of income, but much depends on the of personal allowances which can be claimed. Under the normal of aggregation, the joint tax at the higher rate is no point at all in the option.

There is a distinct disadvantage. The reason is that taxes are taxed as single and as a result the husband's higher marriage rate is the option is to

	1974-75	The Normal Rule	Separate Taxation
Earnings: Husband	4,100		
Wife	2,000		2,000
Investment income: Wife	1,000		1,000
	7,100		5,100
Less Personal allowances:			
Marriage	865		
Wife's earned income relief	625		
Single		1,490	
		5,610	4,775
Tax payable:			
£4,500 @ 33%	1,485		£4,475 @
£300 @ 38%	190		33% 1,476
£610 @ 43%	262		£1,375 @
			33% 454
			1,476 454
			1,937

Tax saving from separate taxation £27.

be worthwhile the saving at the higher rates of tax must more than compensate for the reduction in the husband's personal allowance.

In coming to a decision on separate taxation there are a few important points to bear in mind. One concerns life assurance.

Under the normal rules of aggregation, relief can be claimed for premiums paid on policies taken out on either of the spouses' lives. Under separate taxation, as each spouse is treated as a single person, there is relief only to the extent that the spouse pays a premium on a policy assuring his or her own life.

So the golden rule if making the claim is to assure your own life but not your spouse's. Again, because each spouse is treated as a single person under separate taxation, any mortgage interest payable by the wife will be deducted from her taxable income. If the husband's taxable income is substantially more than the wife's it could be more beneficial for the husband to be liable for the interest payments.

Another point concerns the dependent relative allowance. Where a wife living with her husband maintains a dependent relative the normal tax allowance is £100. Under separate taxation she is permitted the allowance that a single woman gets—that is, £145.

If a claim is to be made both husband and wife must jointly make an election on a Form 14 obtainable from the tax office and it must be received by the office within the laid-down time limits. These are quite generous and cover a three-year period, starting six months before the start of the tax year for which separate taxation is being claimed (useful for those who can predict their level of income, which is reasonable certainty) and ending not later than six months after it (a breathing space for those who need to work out some figures).

The Inland Revenue has

power to extend the limit in special circumstances.

Once the election is made it stands for all future years until husband and wife jointly decide to revoke it. Where income fluctuates greatly from year to year to another it may not always pay to go for separate taxation.

There is no problem here. The claim can be revoked (on the appropriate Inland Revenue form) within the same time limits as were just mentioned for making the election.

Happily, there is no limit to the number of times the election can be made and then withdrawn. The matter can be reviewed from year to year and husband and wife can be taxed separately or as one provided the stipulated deadlines are observed.

To sum up, whether or not the separate taxation of a wife's earnings benefits a couple depends on the amounts of their respective earnings, on the level of their investment income and on the personal allowances and reliefs which are due.

For those considering a claim for the past year 1974-75, it will not as a general rule be advantageous unless the joint income before allowances is well above £7,000. The table shows a combined income of £7,100 and the minimum personal allowance and the tax saving from separate taxation is only £7.

This saving will be reduced if wiped out altogether if personal allowances are above the minimum. On the other hand the greater the income the greater will be the savings.

There are 12 days left for those who want either to make a claim for 1974-75 or to withdraw from a claim already made. This gives just about enough time to obtain the appropriate form from the tax office and to return it by October 5—assuming no undue delay on the part of the Post Office.

Vera Di Palma

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Shares move up strongly at close of account

The last day of the trading account saw share prices moving up strongly, with the inevitable profit-takers clearly outnumbered by fresh buyers. The commencement of the new account brought a further upsurge in shares as the jobbers and the market professionals braced themselves for Monday morning.

Hopes that a steel strike could be averted played a part in the upturn. But the past week has seen a growing belief in the brighter than a few weeks ago. In particular, investors have been cheered by the Bank's view that prospects for combating inflation are better.

Shares in Beaverbrook Newspapers have traded well this week. The market is confident that the impending profits statement will bring good news for shareholders, quite apart from progress in property.

An early advance in the gilt edged market was arrested by the news of a new "short put" offering. Short-dated stocks opened 1/32 to 1/16 firmer and showed net gains of up to an 1/8 point in the 1978 sector. However, the announcement of a third tranche of the Treasury 9 per cent 1978 (yielding 9.47 per cent flat and 11.38 per cent to redemption) turned the market round to leave prices a net 1/8 point lower on the day.

Even the long-dated stocks were affected by the news of the short put and stood about an 1/8 point of its early 1/8 point gain. Behind the early strength of the market was the firmer tone of bond prices. In New York and signs that the Federal Reserve was anxious not to see United States domestic rates rise much more.

Looking very strong, made an erratic start to the session. In addition to the profit-takers—share prices have risen by around 5 per cent over the account and by 7.9 per cent over the week—there were some important company statements to be digested.

GKN, warning of a substantial fall in trading surplus, dipped to 21 1/2 within the session. But the jobbers succeeded in warding off most of the selling, and the shares soon recovered. By the end of the day GKN stood at 22 1/2, a net fall of only 1/8.

Babcock & Wilcox fell back at first, on confirmation that a £11m rights issue was planned. But the stock market, like Babcock's trading figures, and the shares rallied to end the day a net 4p up at 12 1/2.

EMI were an outstanding success as the market looked for further good news from the medical X-ray scanner. After moving ahead throughout the session, shares in EMI received an extra boost in late dealings as United States interest was shown, and the price moved to 20 1/2, a net gain of 1 1/2.

The major inter-nationals recorded small losses at the end of the first hour's trading. But buyers soon turned higher as profit takers were absorbed, and widespread gains were recorded later.

But progress was somewhat erratic, with ICI, finally 4p up at 28 1/2, after changing hands at 28 1/2, 28 1/2, 28 1/2 and 28 1/2. Courtaulds, finally 1p up at 13 1/2, touched 13 1/2 earlier.

British American Tobacco, now firmly back in favour, jumped to 31 1/2 as the institutions backed the group's overseas earnings potential.

Read Int (40p), Read Int (24 1/2), Beecham (31 1/2) and Fisons (39p) were others to move up strongly in late dealings. Shares in Rank Organisation failed to make much response to the outcome of the boardroom row. At 15 1/2 (after 15 1/2), Rank "A" shares were only 5p easier, with United States investors showing little interest in the shares.

Building and construction

Trading news helped Dorada

Latest dividends

Company	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
(and par value)	div	ago	date	total	year
Anglo-Wash Ind (50p) Int	0.25	27.10	—	—	1.2
Anglo-Wash Ind (25p) Int	0.25	27.10	—	—	1.2
BPC (25p) Int	1.0	—	—	—	3.14
Dorada (5p) Int	1.65	31.12	—	—	1.6
Gartea Cooper (10p) Int	1.6	31.12	—	—	2.19
Nervex (10p) Int	0.5	31.12	—	—	2.19
E. Shephard Int	1.3	—	—	—	4.07

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

BPC is held back by interest charges

By Peter Elliott

Throughout the current year, Sir Charles Hardie, chairman of British Printing Corporation, has been cautious. After the setback of the three-day week, which brought a pre-tax profit down from £2.3m to £2.0m in the first half of 1974, he said last April that to draw conclusions from the heartening results in the first quarter of 1975 would be wrong.

In the early months of this year the group held a cash flow "significantly within budget" and restricted its expansion programme. This policy brought pre-tax profits of £2.26m in the first six months to July 7, against £2.01m in the first half year to June 29 last year, on turnover up from £49.1m to £61.4m.

Two divisions can take the

credit for the better figures. In printing, pre-tax profit rose from £1.04m to £1.46m, with all principal sectors improving except Sun Printers.

The publishing and trading division's contribution rose from £1.22m to £1.55m, due to the success of the BBC English Language course in Japan and improved results from K. G. Berthmar's Forlag AB in Sweden.

By contrast, the packaging and paper products division was disappointing. Pre-tax profit of £891,000 in contribution slipped to £875,000 in the first half of this year.

Interest charges during the period rose steeply from £1.16m to £1.52m. Net profits fell from £1.10m to £572,000 and earnings per share from 2.2p to 2.8p. The group maintains its interim dividend at 1.0p.

Brokers' views

The debate inside the City on the implications of the Sandilands report, the company accounting is enlivened this week by a strong recommendation to investors to "welcome Sandilands and exert every influence... for its speedy implementation."

The advice comes from Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown. The broker adds, for good measure, that even now the investor has little alternative but to act on the assumption that Sandilands will be implemented.

In its latest report of gilt edged markets, Kemp-Gee expresses a more favourable view of public sector borrowing requirements than has been heard in the City for some time. Certainly, says Kemp-Gee, public borrowing requirements are high but "We are not totally convinced that it is... out of control and hugely above fore-

cast." Kemp regards its prediction of total requirements of about £10,500m as below market consensus, and thinks that the current level of gilt is based on "misplaced" fears about the requirement.

With industrial shares looking better, several stockbrokers have taken a look at recent favourites. Pilkington, Hovis will be a prime beneficiary of the anticipated recovery in world economies and the shares are substantially undervalued, says Phillips & Drew. By 1976-77, Phillips predicts, Pilkington could be back to the record profit levels of 1973-74—implying a doubling of present share earnings.

Yorkshire Chemicals could push profits up from £2.9m to £3.5m before tax in 1976, helped by recovery in overseas sales and an increase in the United Kingdom market. This is the view of Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin, which recommends holding on to the shares. The price it thinks is fairly supported by growth prospects for the 1970s.

But Williams remains a con-

firmed "bear" of shares in Rolls-Royce Motor, even though improved results were recently announced. In the medium term, the current level of gilt is based on "misplaced" fears about the requirement.

Shares in ICI are likely to move in line with the market and the current 30 per cent discount in the share price may, underestimate recovery potential, especially overseas. Buckmaster & Moore supports this view with a prediction that ICI could turn in profits of £300m, £315m for the full year. Longer term investors can stay where they are, suggests Buckmaster but there may be opportunities for short term trading.

Buckmaster also puts its slide over the last few days against an unhappy background in the retail trade.

Terry Byland

Greaves Org plunges to £1.4m loss after write offs

Borrowings and the housing slump forced profits at Greaves Organisation down from £554,000 to £7,000 in the first half year and they made for heavy losses in the second. Pre-tax profits of £1.1m for the year to March 31, 1974 gave way to a loss of £1.43m. Turnover was £12.5m, against £11.8m in 1973.

Management accounts suggest that action taken so far has returned the group to more acceptable profits but no positive forecast can yet be made.

Meanwhile, shareholders will receive a payment of 0.30p, against 2.4p, though there is a net loss of 8.44p.

Borrowings have been reduced to less than £10m, and a further reduction will be maintained for the rest of the current year.

Interest charges for the year jumped from £1.6m to £2.3m, while amounts written off land and building development rose from £845,000 to £1.43m. Some sizes, however, have realisable values not carried in the accounts of about £2.1m over costs.

For the first five months of the current year, interest charges have reached £370,000, compared with an estimate of £280,000 for the first five months to March 31.

Two bids by Paribas

Paris, Sept. 19.—Cie Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas SA (Paribas) has made two bids for Cofinor SA and Cegapar SA, in which it at present holds stakes of 23 and 41 per cent respectively, through a share exchange offer.

Terms of the offer are three nominal 100 franc Paribas shares for five nominal 100 franc Cofinor shares and two Paribas for five nominal 25 franc shares of Cegapar.

Cofinor and Cegapar shares were suspended on Wednesday, when they stood at 85.10 and 50.00 francs respectively. Paribas shares stood at 167.50.

Cofinor is an overseas financing company with trading interests in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Cegapar holds a 29.3 per cent stake in SCOA SA, a trading company with West African interests.—Reuters.

US Steel ore agreement

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—United States Steel has agreed to buy an interest in, and ore itself from, Associated Manganese Mines of South Africa. The American giant said it will acquire a 10 per cent interest at \$35 a share. United States Steel also said it had agreed to buy up to three million tonnes of iron ore each year for 15 years at a price subject to annual negotiation. United States Steel has also agreed to a loan for Associated Manganese of up to \$6m (about £3m) which will be used to expand that company's iron ore capacity.—AP-Dow Jones.

Lean year for Titan

British Titan, which produces and sells titanium compounds, has suffered a collapse in pre-tax profits from £17.58m to £3.72m in the first half. Sales declined from £53.1m to £42.6m.

However, the company reports distinct improvement in United States markets in recent months, though no change elsewhere, yet. British Titan is 43.6 per cent owned by the Government, with 43.6 per cent by the Ministry of Defence and 12.8 per cent by Greif-Chemical.

Dorada buoyant

The shares of Dorada Holdings rose 5p to 29p yesterday on news of a recovery. In 1974, pre-tax profits fell from £334,000 to £177,000 but

the first six months to June 30 shows a rise from £155,000 to £185,000.

Turnover rose from £17m to £18.5m, while the board "is hopeful" that profits compare favourably with 1974.

The dividend rises from 2.46p to 2.54p. Following the enlargement of the engineering side, profits rose from £57,000 to £108,000. The motor division has now gone unconditionally on its £2m offer.

Brighter Norvic to raise dividend

Despite a recent 15 per cent cutback in staff and substantially lower pre-tax profits in the first half to June 30, Norvic Securities, the Norwich-based share group, plans to raise its final dividend to 2.10p from 0.59p, after declaring an interim payment of 1.20p against 2.68p. This reflects the board's confidence that trading will improve sharply in the second half year. Pre-tax profit in the first six months slumped from £208,000 to £109,000, as turnover fell from £4.7m to £4.3m. In the last full year the group turned in pre-tax profits of £68,000, against £787,000 in 1973, representing a considerable second half trading slump.

Maple's debenture

Maple Macdonalds is to put forward proposals for the early repayment, at par, of its 61 per cent first mortgage debenture stock 1983-88 of which about £1,491,000 is now outstanding.

These proposals follow the sale of a substantial part of the properties charged as security for the stock. The money from these disposals is currently on deposit in the name of Trustees of the stock. The application of this cash in the repayment would enable the company to be released from the various restrictions contained in

the Trust Deed securing the stock, enabling Maple to deploy its assets more effectively.

Unilever has 51pc of Nairn

Having acquired 51.4 per cent of Nairn Williamson's equity through market purchases, Unilever has now gone unconditionally on its £2.8m offer.

Meanwhile, pre-tax profits of Nairn Williamson slumped from £1.4m to £92,000 in the six months from June 30. This is after interest of £100,000 against £35,000. Turnover was £15,27m, against £13.8m. The dividend is duly cut from 5.09p to 3.08p, reflecting, after tax, a loss of £29,000, against a profit of £673,000.

Mr Willis Roxburgh, the chairman of this floorcoverings to upholstery fabrics group, says that it is soundly based and should "continue to make profits". But a full recovery depends on market demand. Group borrowings have been cut by £1m since the start of the year.

Tara gets Navan lease

The Fire Ministers for Industry and Finance have now formally signed a mining lease for Tara Mines' Navan property. Receipt of the lease will enable the company to complete arrangements for the senior financing required to develop Navan on a site which is now being resumed, and the full construction programme will be put into effect when financing has been finalized.

Trianco workers' plea

The Trianco Group boardroom struggle has taken a new twist. Employees of the central-heating and property

group have written to shareholders urging them to back Mr A. Boyle, chairman, and the present board, who Mr Lawrence Webb, a director, is seeking to remove at a special meeting on October 3.

They have also written to Mr Eric Varley, Secretary for Industry, asking for his intervention. In reply Mr Webb says he understands employees' concern. He wants to put his proposals to the workers to be judged on their merits. He affirms: "I can put Trianco on the path to true profit growth."

Gardiner Refrigeration bought by Prestcold

Prestcold, the largest member of the Leyland Special Products Group, has bought the 85 per cent stake it did not already own in Gardiner Refrigeration and Air Conditioning for £580,000. The 85 per cent stake was held by Gardiner, Sons. Carlton Industries owns 91.9 per cent of the ordinary capital of Gardiner, Sons.

Gardiner Refrigeration, which is based in Bristol, is the largest commercial refrigeration distributor in the South-West.

Bemrose advances

Racked by a 22 per cent increase in turnover to £12.54m for the half year to June 28, the Bemrose Corporation, the Derby-based printing, packaging and publishing group, pushed up pre-tax profits from £845,000 to £868,000. The interim dividend rises to 1.55p, the most allowed.

East Rand Cons

East Rand Consolidated's pre-tax profits jumped by 70 per cent to £420,000 in the half-year to June 30. Profits reached a peak of £329,000 in the following year and then recovered to £318,000 in 1974.

Shares at 75p a share (nominal value £1) cash, plus accrued dividend.

CARTON COOPER
Turnover for half-year to June 30, £3.98m (£3.97m). Pre-tax profits, £319,000 (£307,000). Interim dividend raised from 2.55p gross to 3.08p gross.

SCHRODER LIFE
A shareholder Life Assurance said Mr Oliver Sturges, chairman of Individual Life, is likely to remain with the company after its proposed acquisition by Schroder.

WILKINSON WARSBURTON
Sole for half-year to June 30, £5.62m (£5.62m). Pre-tax profit, £241,000 (£240,000). Interim payment raised from 2.25p gross to 2.46p. Board expects reasonable result for second half.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN<

[illegible]

